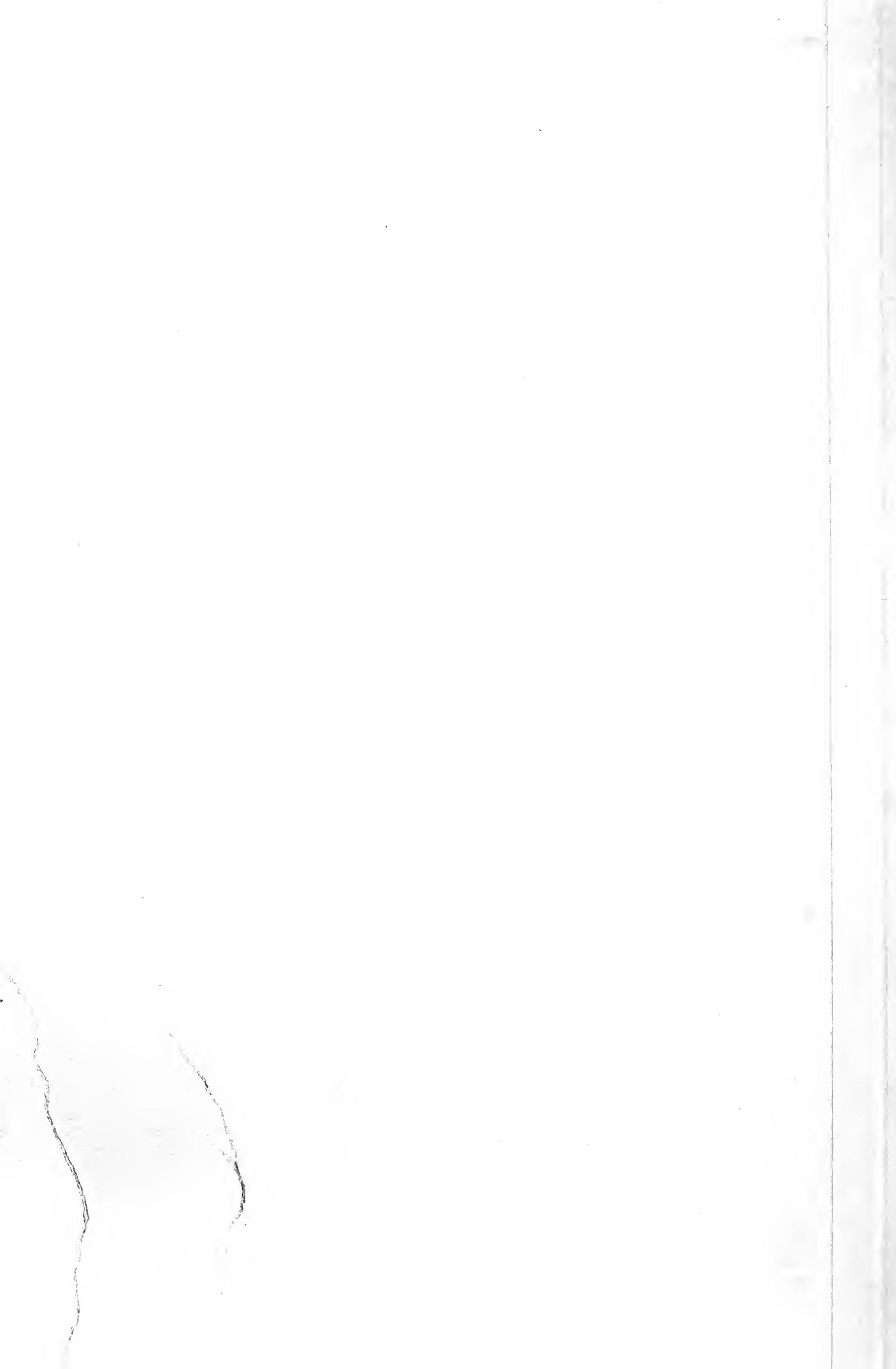
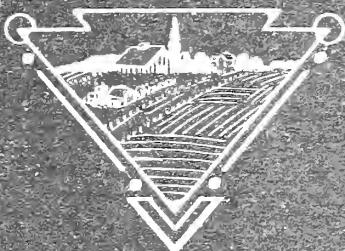


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

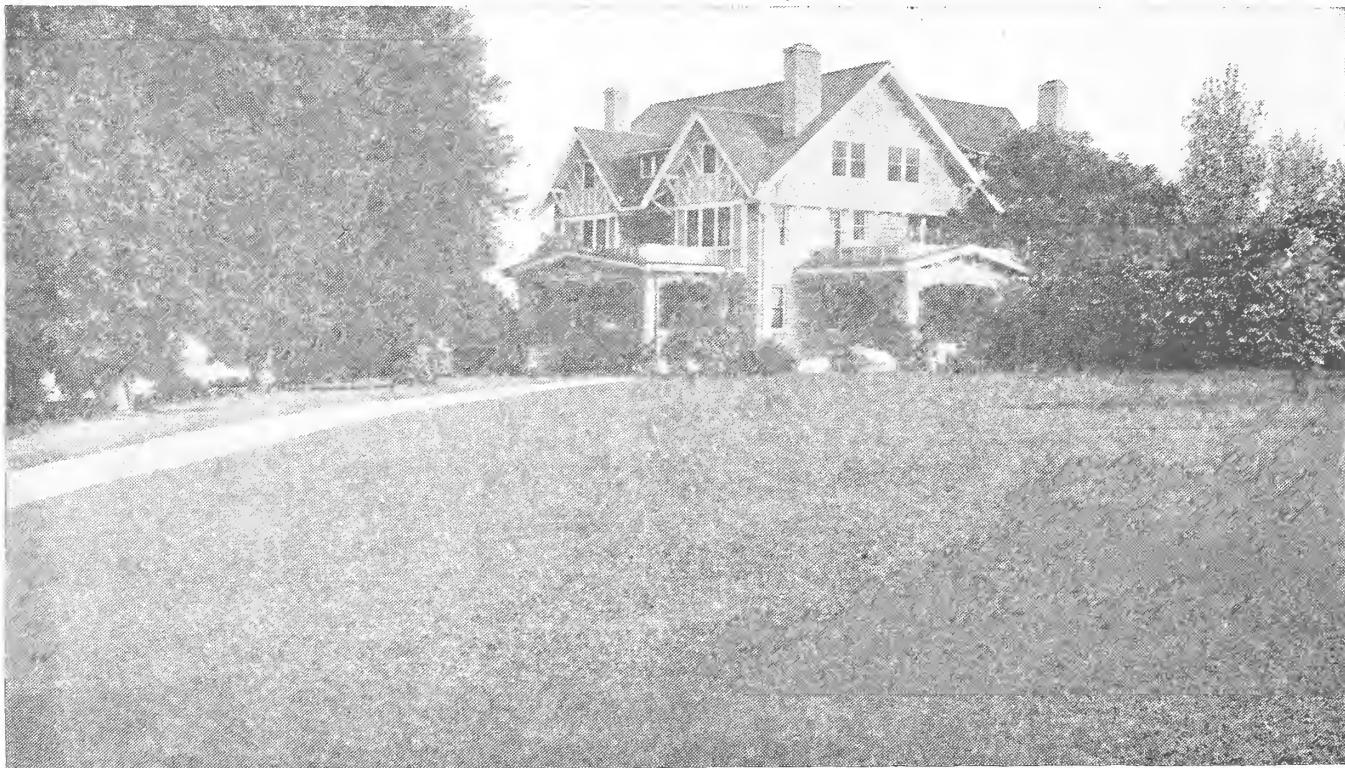


Petersen's Catalog of Sound Seeds



Petersen Seed Company
709 Carroll Street
St. Louis Missouri

FOR A BEAUTIFUL LAWN

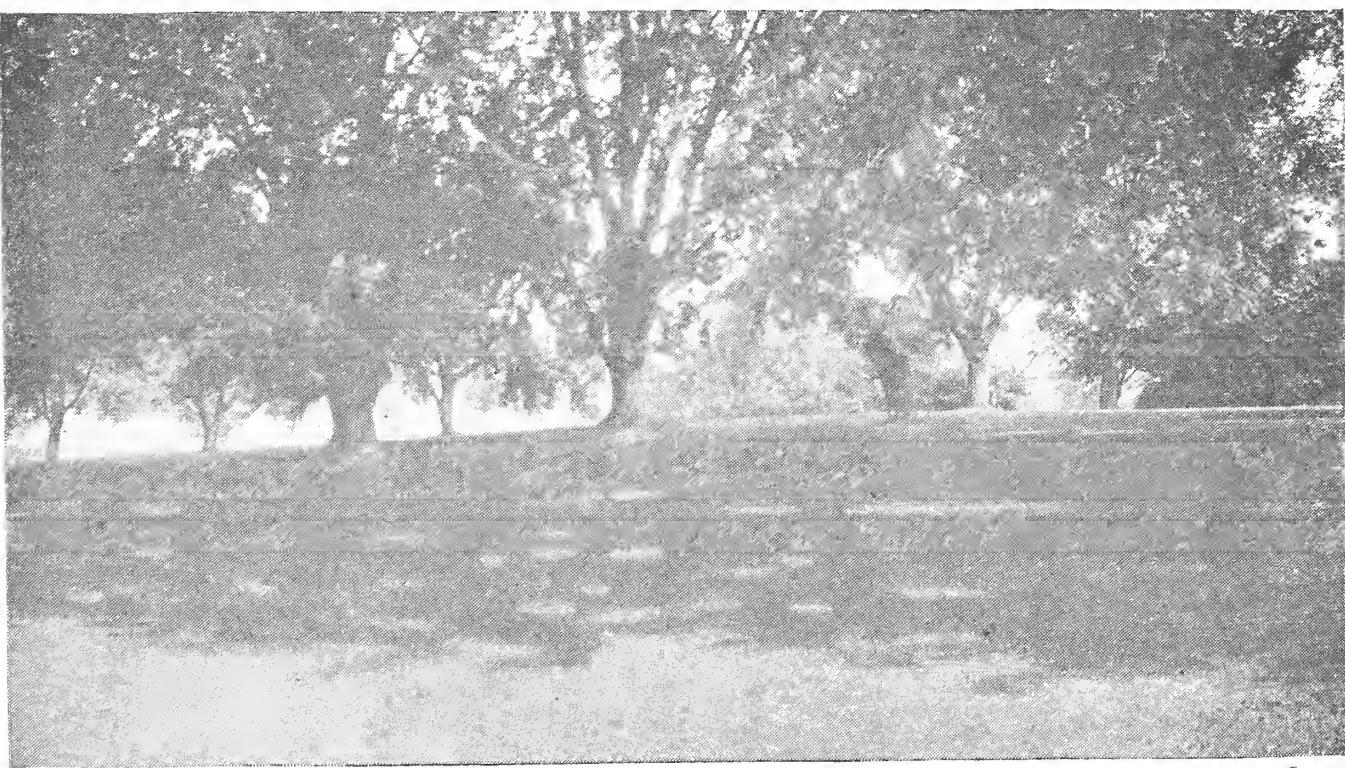


PETERSEN'S GREEN LAWN GRASS SEED

Petersen's Lawn Grass Seed—Our Green Lawn Mixture consists of choice and carefully selected seeds of fancy grasses and will be found clear of weeds. Only those grasses of lasting value and hardiness, which once established need no reseeding for years, are contained in this mixture, and if a few simple rules in sowing and preparing of the land are followed a beautiful and velvet-like lawn will be the result. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then, raking it over, sow the seed. Cover by rolling with a light roller. If sown in the fall, sow before the autumn rains have ceased. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow a space of 15 to 20 feet square. Lb., 40c; postpaid, 45c; 7 lbs., \$2.50.

Should the land on which the lawn is desired be poor, it will be necessary to use fertilizer to get good results. We strongly recommend odorless fertilizer or sheep manure.

Petersen's Shady Lawn Grass Seed—Have you a lawn that is shaded by trees? Have you failed in your efforts to establish a grass patch there? If so, try a few pounds of our shady lawn grass seed. It is just what you need in order to raise a patch of fine, close, compact, velvety grass, under such conditions. Ground that has been continuously shaded by trees often becomes sour, and it would be necessary before sowing grass seed to give it an application of air-slacked lime. Apply at the rate of 25 pounds to every 500 square feet. Thoroughly stir the surface of the soil before applying the lime. Lb., 45c; postpaid, 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. (7 lbs.), \$2.90.



PETERSEN'S SHADY LAWN GRASS SEED

To Our Friends and Customers:

WHILE the war is over so far as active fighting is concerned, the war conditions so far as food supply remain, and no farmer or gardener can afford to let up on growing food and grain sufficient for home needs. Food is high and is going to stay high for some time to come. You can't afford to not produce food, and if you plant our seeds the food will be produced.

Give the 1919 garden a square deal and see what it will do for you in both money and health saving.

ALL FOOD WILL BE HIGH FOR YEARS TO COME

The United States have been called on to help feed enemy population as well as our allies. It will take two to three years to demobilize the armies and get them back to producing again. In the meantime, they must be fed. The world demand for food has been, is and will continue to be far beyond any possible production for several years. This means continued high prices for food. You don't have to pay them, however. Your garden and your food acres insure your food supply at little cost if you will give them a fair chance in 1919.

JUL. PETERSEN SEED COMPANY

"TESTED SEEDS"

709 Carroll Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MARKET GARDENERS and other large growers, requiring larger quantities of seeds than are here offered, are invited to write for special prices.

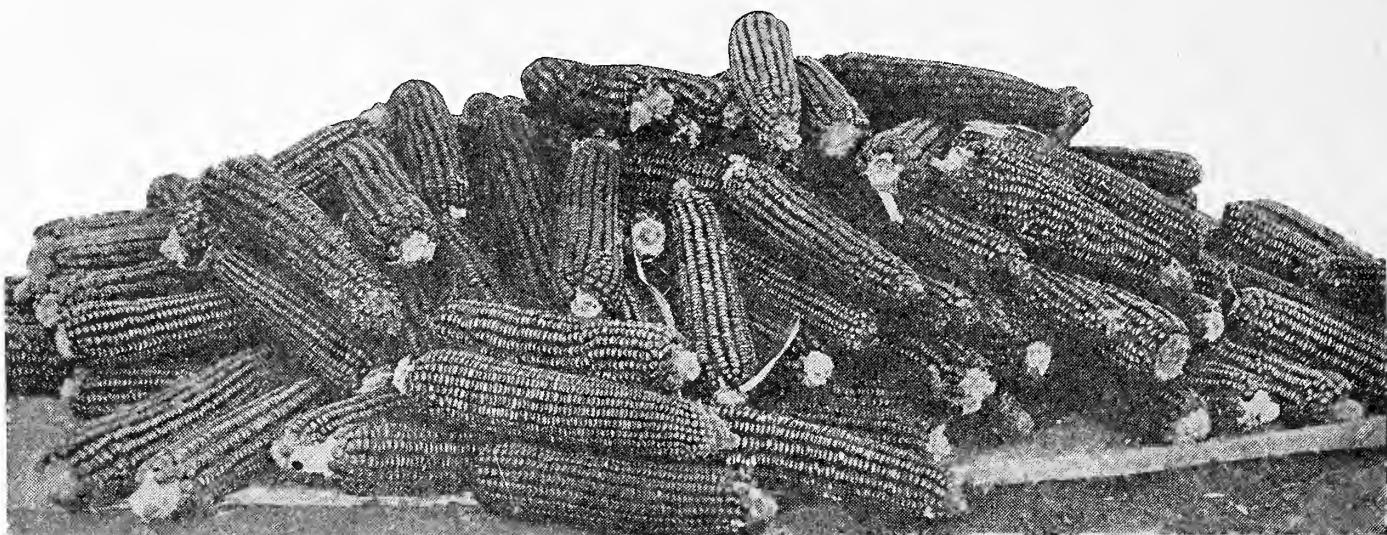
SEEDS BY MAIL—Please bear in mind that the prices given in this book do not include cost of postage, but packets and ounces will be sent to any address postpaid at prices named. For Peas, Beans and Corn add 5 cents per pint to cover postage. Quantities of 4 pounds and over will often go cheaper by express than by mail, and if purchasers desire such quantities forwarded by express they may omit the amount required for postage.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we do not give any warranty, express or implied. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms and conditions they must be returned at once, and the money that has been paid for same will be refunded.

PRICES

The prices named herein are those prevailing at the time this catalog goes to press, and are subject to change without notice, owing to market fluctuations.

We are members of the Merchants' Exchange and are also receivers and shippers of hay and grain in carload lots, and any orders or shipments intrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention.



PETERSEN'S GATEPOST FIELD CORN

ATTENTION

We make a specialty of supplying Market Gardeners with the best strains of seeds that can be produced. We are always on the alert for a better strain, and if we find it we spare no expense in securing seed stock of it.

TERMS OF BUSINESS

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order, Drafts on St. Louis banks, or Express Money Orders. Where it is not possible to obtain these, the letter should be registered. We cannot guarantee receipt of money sent in any other way.

Goods desired C. O. D. must be accompanied by a partial remittance to guarantee acceptance.

All goods are offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order; and we reserve the right to advance prices without notice.

No charge is made for boxes or packing, nor for delivery to Freight Depots or Express Offices in St. Louis, Mo.

In filling out your order always give **Shipping Directions**, and write **Name and Address Distinctly** on each and every order.

LOW EXPRESS RATES ON PLANTS, BULBS AND SEEDS—From St. Louis on Account of Our Central Location.

By our careful and thorough system of packing we **Guarantee Safe Delivery** of plants and perishable goods, when ordered to be sent by **Express**, and we always ship this way unless we have positive instructions to the contrary, and **when sent in any other way, are solely at purchaser's risk.**

TERMS OF GUARANTEE

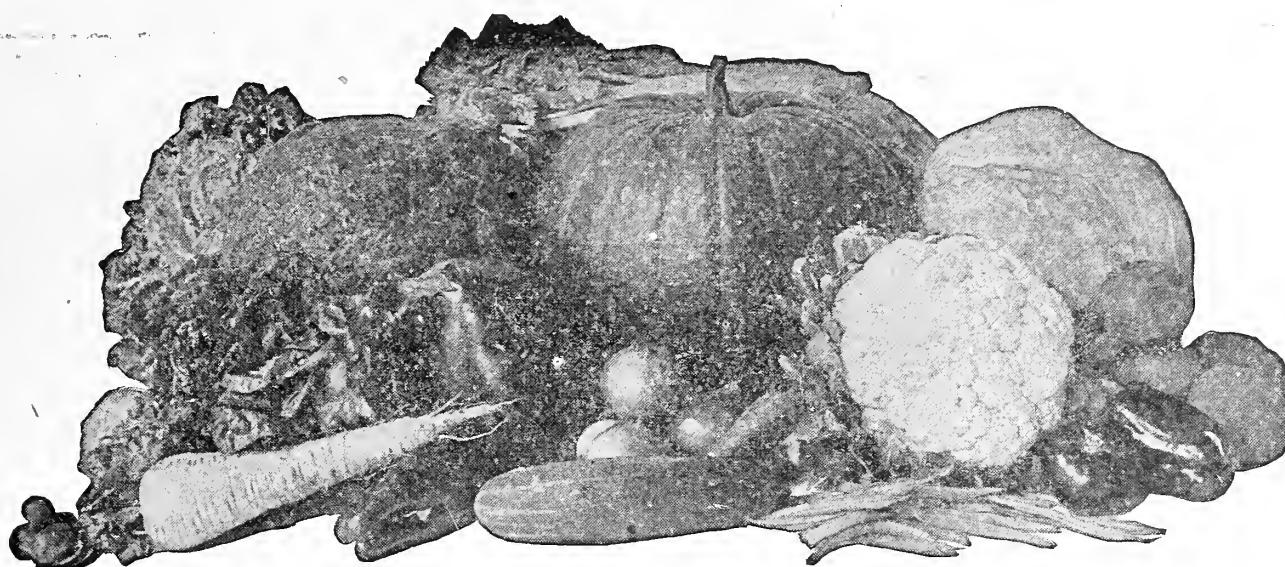
The seeds offered in this catalogue have been carefully grown, selected, cleaned and tested for germination, and we believe them to be first class in every respect, but we cannot guarantee the crop as too many conditions enter into it; therefore, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are to be returned at once, and if the money has been paid for them it will be refunded.

In compiling this catalogue it has been our aim to furnish our customers a complete, concise and reliable Garden Manual.

Our list of varieties is very extensive and amply sufficient to meet every want in the line of seeds. We offer nothing which has not been tested and proven worthy of cultivation, and our friends can therefore absolutely depend on the value and purity of every variety we offer.

It is vitally important to every purchaser of seeds, either in large or small quantities, **to know** if the seeds will grow strongly and well, and whether they are pure and will produce true and perfect types of their kinds.

No experienced or practical gardener ever asks, "Where can I get my seeds the cheapest?" but rather, "Where can I get the best and most reliable seeds?" and no one can afford to look at this matter in any other light.



THE HOME GARDEN

The least any of us that are not in government service can do is to help feed ourselves. Your back lot will keep you in fresh vegetables for six months and you can can the surplus for winter use.

Plan your garden now and order your seeds while you have it in mind.

Things About Gardening Worth Knowing

It is a mistake for one to think that they cannot have a garden simply because their space is limited. Learn to do a little intensive gardening instead of extensive and get the most possible out of the ground which you have. One simple way that much lost space may be gained is in planting the tall or climbing varieties of some vegetable instead of the dwarf. Tall varieties may be planted much closer and space may also be gained in the rows between, for varieties if properly staked keep well up from the ground, thus gaining that space which dwarf varieties require for spreading out. Furthermore, nearly all vegetables are more prolific in tall varieties than dwarf, and in this way one gains a heavier yield. Of course, there is one difficulty for some in the growing of climbing and tall varieties, owing to the fact that these need something to cling to and poles are not always easy to obtain. This may be overcome for some by using back fences and sheds, and stringing cords up and down or by using pieces of wire netting. Vegetable vines do very nicely on these, besides covering up unsightly places. The pole obstacle may be easily overcome for beans by simply planting hills of corn and letting the pole beans run on them. Small branches pruned from trees in early Spring make the best kind of a support for peas, and so on. You will find this objection not as hard to overcome as at first supposed.

Then another way in which lots more can be gotten out of a small space of ground than previously is by continued planting. Do not stop with your first early garden when the onions, early radish and lettuce are gone, but replant the same space with some of the following: Beans, peas, corn, endive, late cabbage, winter radish, celery or turnips. All of these can be planted late, maturing in the late summer, or early fall, and thus obtaining continued profit out of the same ground, and utilizing it to the best advantage. Besides the crop obtained in this way, a growing garden looks pleasing and sightly all summer, whereas a discarded garden with its bare space or weed patch is an eyesore the rest of the season. Just here let us add, many people think they have to plant early varieties early, and late varieties late. This is a mistake, as early, medium and late varieties should all be planted at about the same time to have them mature in succession as wanted. Of course, if the same variety is wanted for succession, then plant at intervals of a week or ten days. For real late planting, plant an early variety.

Now about soil. All vegetables and flowers do not require the best soil, for instance beans and nasturtiums really produce better in poor soil, producing less foliage, but more fruit and flowers. For crops that require better soil the aid of commercial fertilizer applied directly between the rows or around the plants and dug in will produce splendid results on ground that seemed entirely unfit for a garden. Then, too, you will find that the soil may be easily improved by turning under bean and pea vines when they are through bearing, in fact any vegetable matter such as weeds, old lettuce, tomato vines, etc., are beneficial, but beans and pea vines are especially good for the reason that they are nitrogen gatherers. By continuing this method for a couple of years you will find that the old ash heap and clay soils have been transformed into some of the finest gardens imaginable, producing luxuriant growth and an abundance of crops.

Dust mulching—Frequent cultivation of the soil in dry weather is often equal or better than too frequent watering.

Mulching—(Covering the ground to protect plants from the frost). This should be done after the ground is frozen; if done too early it keeps the ground open until after a real severe freezing, which often proves disastrous.



GARDEN SEEDS

PEACE MEANS HIGH FOOD PRICES

LET no one fool themselves that the coming of peace means a quick lowering of prices for the staple articles of food. There is no material reduction in food prices in sight. Peace, instead of meaning less mouths to feed, means more. Over one hundred million more hungry people have been added by peace to the number that must be fed, and America has now the only food supply in the world. Under these circumstances we must grow our own food.

ASPARAGUS German—Spargel

One ounce for 60 feet of drill.

Culture—Make bed about six feet wide with path two feet wide on each side. This will require six rows one foot apart, and a bed of that width 50 feet long will be ample for an ordinary family, requiring about one pound of seed. It will require about three years from the time of sowing until the bed is in full bearing; but once established, it is good for twenty years. The seed should be sown in drills one foot apart, and when the plants are 4 or 5 inches high, they should be thinned out, so that the plants will be 9 inches apart from each other in all the rows. Great care must be taken the first year to keep down all weeds as soon as they appear, else they will choke up and destroy the young seedling asparagus. The deeper the soil, and the more manure used, the greater will be the crop.

Conover's Colossal—The best known and one of the most desirable sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Barr's Mammoth (new)—These stocks are uniformly thick throughout and develop green, strong shoots the entire season. They are quick growing and very tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Palmetto—Very early. An enormous yielder, very tender and disease-proof. It produces an abundance of large green stocks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

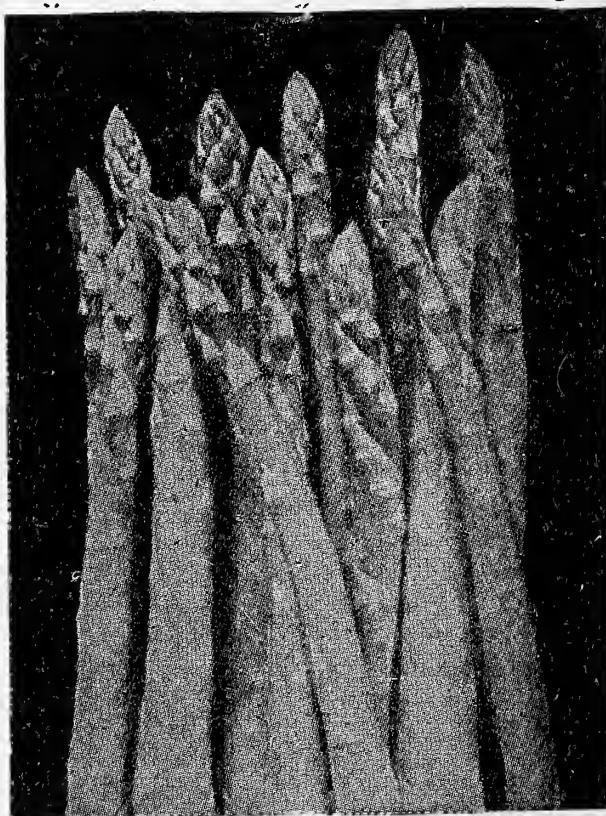
Columbian Mammoth White—This splendid new white variety is a sport from Conover's Colossal, and originated on Long Island. The shoots are pure white, and require no artificial blanching; brings a much higher price on the market than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

A saving of one to two years is effected by planting roots. Those offered below are strong two-year-old roots, and the proper size for testing.

Columbian Mammoth White—Doz., 25c; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$8.00.

Conover's Colossal—Doz., 25c; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$8.00.



COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE ASPARAGUS



ARTICHOKE

German—Artischocke

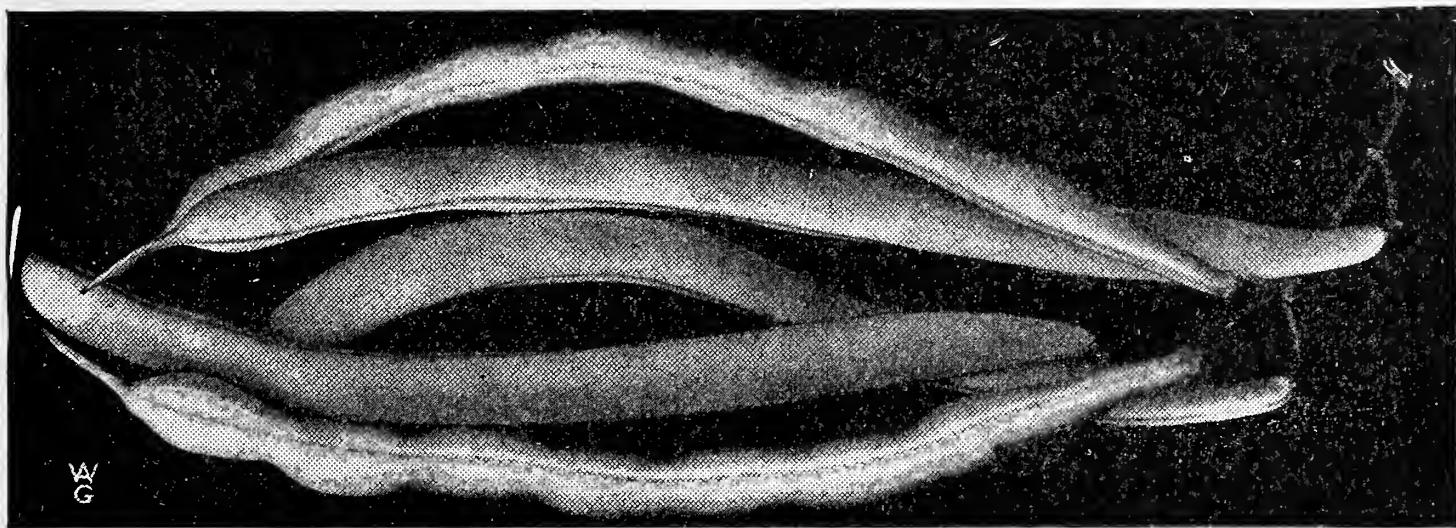
One ounce will produce 500 plants.

Culture—Sow in light, rich, moist soil in drills 10 inches apart; when the plants are well up, transplant, 4 or 5 inches deep, in rows 4 ft. apart and 2 ft. apart in the rows. Hoe often and water freely

during the warm season. Cover with straw during winter.

Green Globe French—The best and most popular variety. Pkt., 10c; oz. 75c.

BEANS



IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX BEANS

BUSH BEANS—GREEN POD

German—Bohnen

Average height of vine, 15 in.

These mature for table 27 to 50 days from germination. 3 qts. to 100 yds. of row. One to two bu. to acre.

Culture—Sow when the apple is in bloom, and repeat as often as necessary until within 50 days of frost. In field culture, sow in drills 3 ft. apart. In garden culture, when the cultivation is done by hand, the rows may be 2 ft. Plant 2 in. deep and 6 in. apart.

Stringless Green Pod—Handsomest and most prolific of all the Stringless varieties. Pods are very large, round and meaty and are very early, a sure cropper and an ideal bean for home and market use. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Mammoth Stringless—Same as above, but a larger bean; not quite so early, but more showy. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Long Early Yellow Six Weeks—Long, straight and flat green pods. Produces fine pods in 38 days. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 45c.; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Longfellow Bean—Is a very handsome, straight, fleshy, green podded, bush variety, with solid pods, averaging from six to seven inches in length and are delicious in flavor. It is one of the earliest varieties and is the gardener's favorite. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Earliest Improved Red Valentine—This is one of the best known of the green pod or pickling varieties. It is exceptionally early, pods being ready to pick 35 days after sowing. They are light green and semi-transparent, a very fleshy, crisp and tender bean; seed long, of medium size, a desirable bean for every home garden. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Petersen's Improved Valentine—Our improved strain of this famous old reliable green-podded bush bean is ready for market in thirty-three to thirty-five days. Has full, meaty, round pods which possess beauty, tenderness and superior flavor. It is the most popular snap-short bean and sells readily. Plants grow uniformly about fifteen inches in height and for earliness, productiveness and appetizing qualities it surpasses any other known bush variety. A great yielder. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Extra Early Refugee—30 days. Vine 12 in. As good as the Valentine. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Refugee Late—This bean is also known as the "1,000 to 1" by reason of its prolific character. It matures green pods for table use in 40 days. Vine, 14 in. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Bountiful Beans—A large, tender, stringless green pod, curved and flat. Remains long in bearing and is similar to the Long Six Weeks, but more


BUSH BEANS—GREEN POD—Cont'd.

PETERSEN'S IMPROVED RED VALENTINE BEANS

hardy and productive. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Black Valentine—Green pods, black seed. Resembling Red Valentine; a day or two earlier. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Navy or Yankee Beans—Best crops are grown in rich soil, but beans do well in ordinary soil; hoe frequently when plants are dry, but never when wet. Plant one and one-half bushels to the acre in hills, same as corn, or in drills. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Windsor—Broad English beans. Plant early in spring in rows 2 ft. apart in good soil. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

White Kidney—A most excellent white kidney-shaped field bean extensively used for baking. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Red Kidney—Same as above, only red in color. Pkt., 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

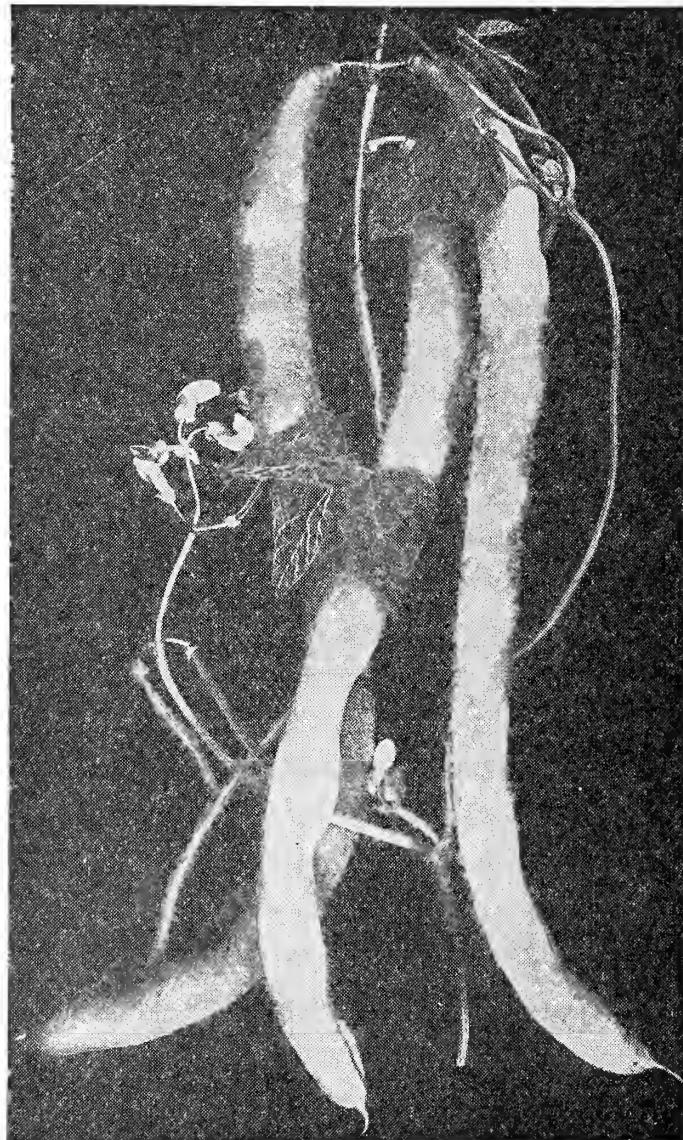
WAX BEANS

Davis White Wax Beans—A very hardy and productive Snap Bean. Entirely rust-proof and handsome in appearance. Pods long, oval, clear, waxy white, entirely stringless. Give them a trial. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Improved Golden Wax—Pods flat and long, nearly straight. Broad Golden Yellow, very fleshy and wax-like. They cook quickly as snap beans, shell well when green. An ideal variety, very productive. Should be used while young. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c., 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—Or Prolific Black Wax. Pods round, very early, very prolific, a golden yellow and of fine flavor. Pods about five inches in length, stringless and meaty. Ready for table in about forty days. Twelve inches high. Our strain is exceptionally productive, very hardy, reliable and of the best quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25., 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—About the earliest and most productive of all wax pods. A favorite with market gardeners. A rich golden yellow, brittle and entirely stringless. Pods are long, broad and flat; very popular. Yields well, is extensively grown for the market and shipping purposes. Our stock is very choice. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.


KENTUCKY WONDER, OR OLD HOMESTEAD BEANS

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

I qt. to 125 hills; 12 qts. to acre in drills. Plant in hills 3 ft. apart and 2 in. deep about a week later than the bush beans. They succeed best in sandy loam.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead Bean (Brown Seed)—This is without doubt the earliest and most productive Pole Bean and is very popular. It produces long, light green, showy pods in large clusters. Pods are often ten inches in length, round and very crisp. Can be grown with corn. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

White Cornfield—A fine green round pod of superior quality. Beans are white and mealy and are excellent for market gardening and home use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Scotia, or Striped Creaseback—A hardy and very productive green podded cornfield bean. Pods about 6 inches long, cylindrical, distinctly creasebacked, very fleshy and of excellent quality. The color when in condition for snaps is light silvery green. Especially suitable in growing on corn for snaps. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

If to be sent by mail 10c per quart must be added to prepay postage.

**POLE OR RUNNING BEANS—Cont'd.**

Kentucky Wonder—Improved White. This is an earlier, hardier bean of better appearance and far more stringless than the brown seeded bean. The vines are vigorous and very productive. Pods medium green, round, very long and crisp. We heartily recommend this variety to market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Lazy Wife Stringless—Pods 6 to 7 inches long, wonderfully broad and fleshy and above all stringless. One of the best later green podded pole beans for snaps or green shell use. When young they have a rich buttery flavor which is retained until they are nearly ripe. The dry beans are excellent for winter use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Scarlet Runner—Strong, rapid grower, making a very quick, dense shade; used for ornamenting porches, verandas, trellises, having brilliant scarlet pea-like flowers. Vines grow 8 feet high. Used both as a string or shelled bean for eating as well as ornamental purposes. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

White Creaseback—This variety is valuable for its extreme earliness. The vines are medium sized, wonderfully productive, bearing round, fleshy pods in clusters of from 4 to 12. They are entirely stringless and of fine quality. The dry seed is pure white and excellent for winter use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Yard Long Bean—This is an interesting curiosity. It produces long, slender, round pods which average two feet or more in length, having the thickness of a lead pencil. Crop failure.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

German—Butterbohnen

Two weeks earlier than Pole Limas. Average height, 15 in.

Plant 4 inches apart in rows 4 feet apart.

Burpee's—An early maturing, large seeded Lima. The plants are vigorous and productive. Pods are medium green, very large, about 5 inches long, thick and usually contain four beans of largest size and of excellent quality. Seed very large and shows a greenish white tinge. One of the best and most extensively used bush limas for the market as well as home garden. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.10.

Henderson's Small—Valuable variety on account of its earliness and wonderful productiveness, continuing to grow until stopped by frost. Rich, buttery Limas and the true flavor. Pods short, flat, and contain three to five beans which are of delicious quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.10.

Burpee's Improved—An improvement on Burpee's large; beans are larger and very tender. Enormously productive. Single plants have yielded from two to three hundred pods. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.10.

Fordhook—Height, 15 to 20 inches, very prolific, stands stiffly erect and bears well above the ground. Plants are exceptionally strong and

If to be sent by mail 10c per quart must be added to prepay postage.

vigorous and produce a bean about 5 inches long of the most delicious, melting and luscious flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c., 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.10.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Small White or Sieva—Largely grown on account of its extreme earliness. It is the earliest of all Limas. Pods average from 2 to 4 inches in length, and contain about four seeds which are small but of excellent quality. Very productive and bear a long time. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Extra Large White—This well-known Large Pole Lima has tall and vigorous, but slender vines. The Pods are born in clusters and are about 6 inches long. The Beans are extra large and thick and of the finest flavor. The vines grow so rapidly that they quickly cover the poles. It furnishes the largest green beans and is the most easily shelled of any of the Limas. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c., 1 lb., 45c.; 5 lbs., \$2.00.



BURPEE'S IMPROVED LIMA BEAN

DO YOUR DUTY

RAISE FOODSTUFFS

PLANT EVERY AVAILABLE

SPACE IN GARDEN



BEETS



FIELD OF MANGEL WURZEL BEETS

German—Rothe Rueben

Ready for table 40 to 75 days from sowing. Five oz. seed to 100 yds. of row. 5 to 6 pounds to acre in drills.

Culture—The soil which is best suited is that which is rather light and thoroughly enriched with manure. For an early supply, sow in spring as soon as the ground becomes fit to work, in drills about 1 ft. apart and 2 in. deep. For main crop, sow the first week in May, and for winter use, sow in June.

Nutting's Early Gem—The finest early beet, either for growing under sash or outside. It is perfectly smooth, handsome shape, dark color and of excellent quality. It is as early as any and will clean off the ground in two pullings. An excellent all-the-year-round beet, except for trenching. We do not recommend it for trenching as the top is rather small and light for this purpose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Eclipse—Very early, round, smooth and dark red. Our strain is very select and is one of the best for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Blood Turnip—An extra selected stock of blood turnip, having larger, coarser top and root than the Detroit. Excellent for summer and autumn use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Crosby's Egyptian—This is a very desirable table beet and is extremely early. The tops are small; the roots are a flanted globe shape and very smooth. It is an improvement over the well-known extra early Egyptian, being equally as early but more round in form. The flesh is deep red, sweet and tender. Crosby's Egyptian is one of the best Beets to grow for the market. IT IS A MONEY MAKER. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

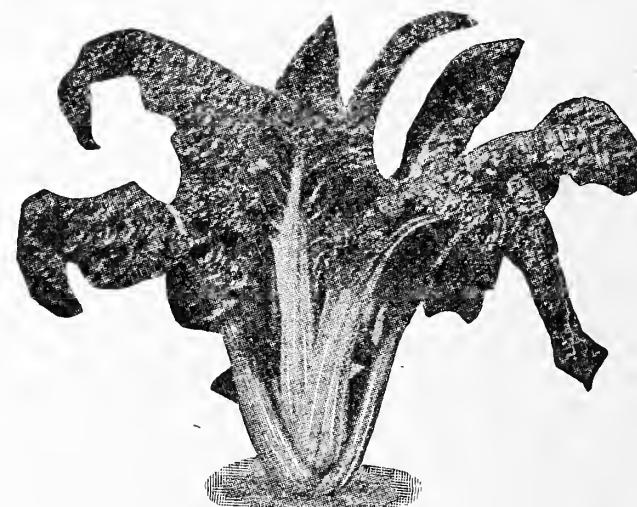
Egyptian Early Dark Red—This is the best variety for forcing. It is very early with small tops. Roots are very dark red, moderately thick and about two inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip—A very desirable second early market beet. Of round form, very smooth and of good marketable size. Skin and

flesh deep blood red; extremely tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Detroit Dark Red—We believe this is the best beet for the market and home garden and on account of its uniformly deep rich color the most desirable for canning. Roots are medium size, nearly round, very smooth and of dark blood red color. Very crisp, tender and sweet, remaining so a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Mangel Wurzel (for stock feeding)—A large, long variety for stock feeding and an excellent food to increase the yield of milk. They grow much larger than the variety cultivated for table use and they require more room, and should be sown in drills about 2 ft. apart. Plants should be set 12 to 15 in. apart in the row, 4 to 6 lbs. to acre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 85c.



SWISS CHARD

Swiss Chard or Sea Kale or Silver Beet—This vegetable, although little known in America, is worthy of a place in every garden. The greens are used for boiling and make a most desirable dish; can also be pickled. The middle of the leaf can be used and served as asparagus. The beet is in season from early spring to autumn frost. Can be grown from early spring to autumn frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

We pay postage on all garden seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter-pound.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS

German—Rosen Kohl

One oz. will sow a bed 40 sq. ft. and produce about 3,000 plants.

A variety of the cabbage family, bearing upon its stem 50 to 100 buds, resembling miniature cabbage heads. The heads or buds, from 1 to 2 in. in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by cauliflower. Treat same as cabbage. Autumn grown sprouts, drilled

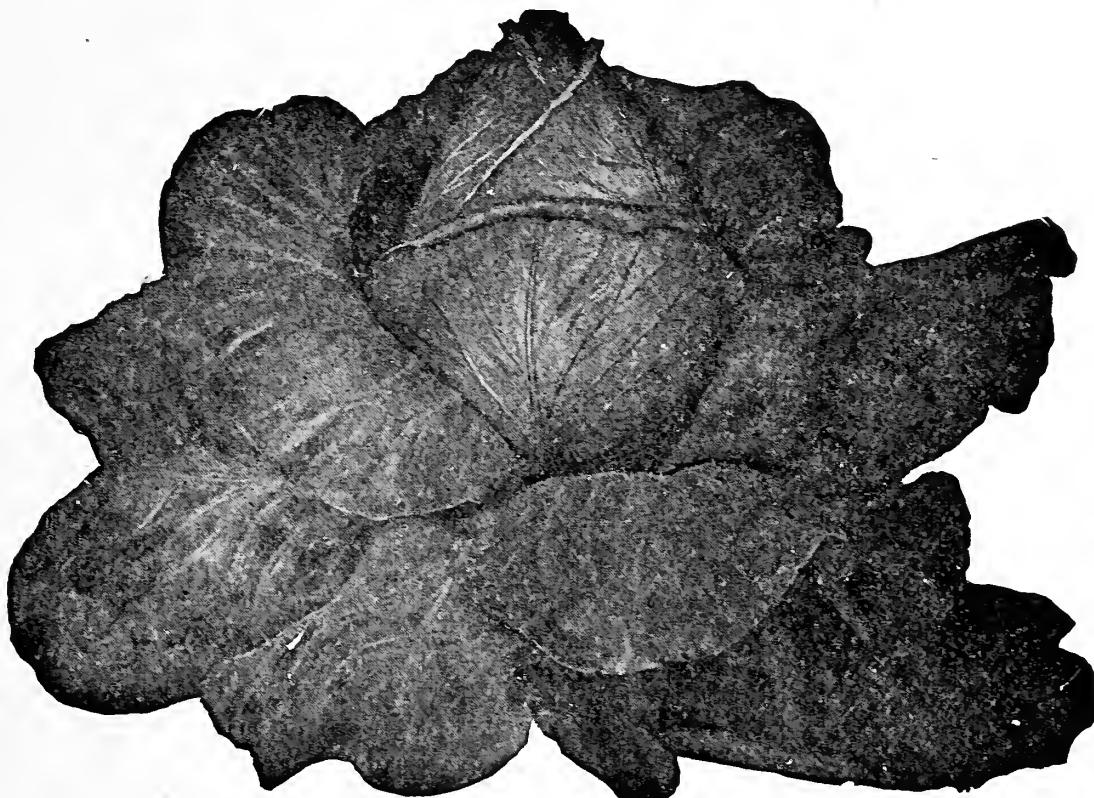
in May and transplanted in July, generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost.

Paris Improved—A choice strain, each plant very productive of hundreds of buttons, size of pigeon eggs. Delicious in flavor and exceedingly tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Dalkeith—A fine dwarf variety, producing large, cream-white buttons. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

CABBAGE

German—Kraut



CHARLESTON LARGE WAKEFIELD CABBAGE

3 oz. seed to 100 yds. of row. 1 oz. will produce 3,000 plants.

Culture—A few simple rules for planting and growing may help many to success where failure has heretofore been the result.

Don't have the soil in the seed bed as rich as the field to which the cabbage is transplanted, or the plants will be starved after transplanting.

Don't seed too thickly or force the growth too rapidly, or the plants will grow too tall, slim and tender, and the growth be more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to resist drought. When planting out, set to the first leaf stems. Supply plenty of manure.

For late or winter crops, the seed is sown in May and the plants set out in July.

To prevent the turnip-flea attacking the young plants, sprinkle slug-shot or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.

Copenhagen Market—The earliest large, round-headed cabbage offered today. It is as early as Early Jersey Wakefield, heads perfectly round and very solid. It is very compact in habit and can be planted as close as Wakefield. The heads all

mature at one time and will stand longer than the Wakefield before bursting. Heads average about eight pounds each. Pkt., 10c; oz., 90c.

All Season—The heads are extremely hard and solid, round, flattened on top and ready to market nearly as early as early summer, but considerably larger in size. A sure header and a favorite for market gardeners. (A good variety for kraut.) Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.90.

St. Louis Market—This is beyond doubt the best late cabbage; stands longer in the field without bursting; an excellent keeper and shipper. It never fails to make a crop, is very heavy, owing to its large size and solidity. It resists drought and continues growing long after other sorts have matured. Highly recommended. **We have the genuine St. Louis Market Cabbage.** Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75.

Hollander—A medium or late variety. Heads are deep, nearly round, and very solid, weighing about 8 pounds. They have no superior and keep better than any other sort; this makes it a very valuable cabbage for storing away for winter use. We offer seed of the finest selected strain, which

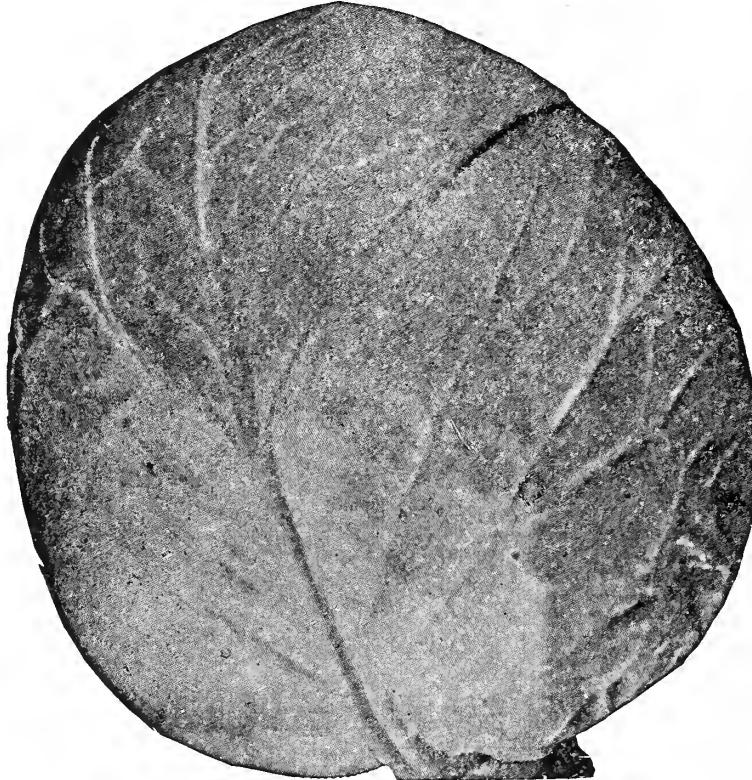
**CABBAGE—Cont'd.**

has been grown for us in Denmark. Crop failure.

Charleston Large Wakefield—A strain in which the plant is larger and a little later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, the head being fully as solid, but less pointed and considerably larger. Popular with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

Early Jersey Wakefield—The earliest and hardest early cabbage. Exceedingly hardy to resist cold. Heads pointed, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

Early Spring—The earliest flat-head variety. A wonderfully compact plant with few outer leaves, so that a great number of fine, solid heads can be produced on an acre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.



ST. LOUIS MARKET CABBAGE.

Fottler's Improved White Brunswick—Most popular and best second early cabbage in the market. It keeps well, both under the sun and during the winter. Heads large, flat and compact, solid and fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.90.

Henderson's Early Summer—An early, large, heading variety, plants strong growing, with large spreading leaves. About 8 days later than Wakefield. Head round, somewhat flattened and keeps longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—A good second early variety, sure header, weighing 10 to 12 pounds each. Valuable as a market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

Premium Late Flat Dutch or Drumhead—An old variety and very popular. The heads are large, solid and very weighty and uniform. Used extensively for market and family. Plants are very hardy; an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy (German—Wirsing oder Savoyer Kohl)—This is the best of the Savoys for market or family use; heads large, with crisp, wrinkled leaves; it nearly approaches the cauliflower in fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

Dwarf Ulm Savoy—This is a dwarf variety, the heads being somewhat smaller than the Drumhead, but very tightly folded and a good keeper during the winter. Matures very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

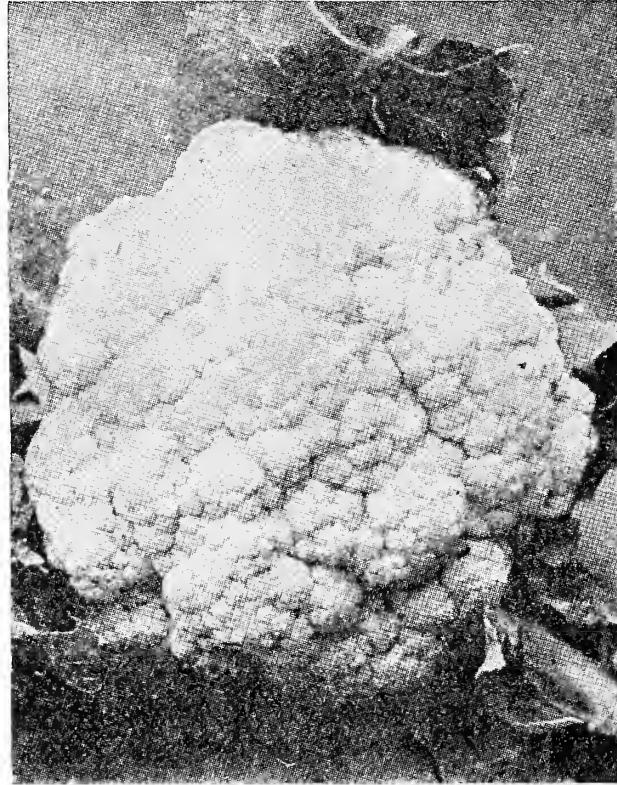
Mammoth Dark Red—The best known of the red cabbages, much used for pickling; leaves red or purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.25.

Collards—Southern or Creole Cabbage. Grown extensively in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

CAULIFLOWER

German—Blumenkohl

One oz. will sow a bed 40 sq. ft. and produce about 3,000 plants.



PETERSEN'S FAVORITE

Culture—This is a most delicious vegetable and well repays attention to cultivate. It needs deep, rich soil and plenty of moisture. For early fall crops, sow in May and transplant in June in rows 4 ft. apart and plants 2 ft. apart. Frequent hoeing and watering will keep up a rapid growth and produce splendid heads of the most delicate flavor. Cut before the flowers begin to open. Sow as late as June 20th for late crops, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

Extra Selected Dwarf Early Erfurt—The St. Louis market gardeners' favorite; large, compact form, very early and a sure header. An ideal forcing variety and a valuable sort for early market or home use. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$3.50.

**CAULIFLOWER—Cont'd.**

Early Snow Ball—A favorite variety; produces fine white heads of good quality. The outer leaves are short, allowing the plants to be set closer together than most varieties, 18 to 20 in. being far enough apart. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$3.50.

Petersen's Favorite—A remarkably sure heading early Cauliflower. It is of dwarf habit with short outside leaves. The heads are very beautiful, solid, snow-white, of medium to large size and find a ready sale at the highest prices everywhere. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$3.75.

CARROTS

German—Gelbe Ruben

One oz. will sow 100 ft. of drill; 3 lbs. required for an acre.

Culture—Carrots require a very fine, pulverized soil to grow them to perfection. For field culture, sow in drills 3 ft. apart. Market gardeners sow in drills about 18 in. apart and cultivate by hand. For early crops, cover $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep and thin to 6 in. apart in the rows. For late crop, cover $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep and thin to 4 in. apart in the rows.

Frankfort—Enormous yielder. Stump rooted, handsome and deep golden yellow color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Saint Vallery—Roots long pointed, deep orange color. Requires the whole season for it to make. Good bushel sort, or excellent for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Danvers Half Long—The leading standard variety. Flesh is of a dark orange color, very tender and appetizing; roots are of a medium length and taper proportionately; very sweet and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

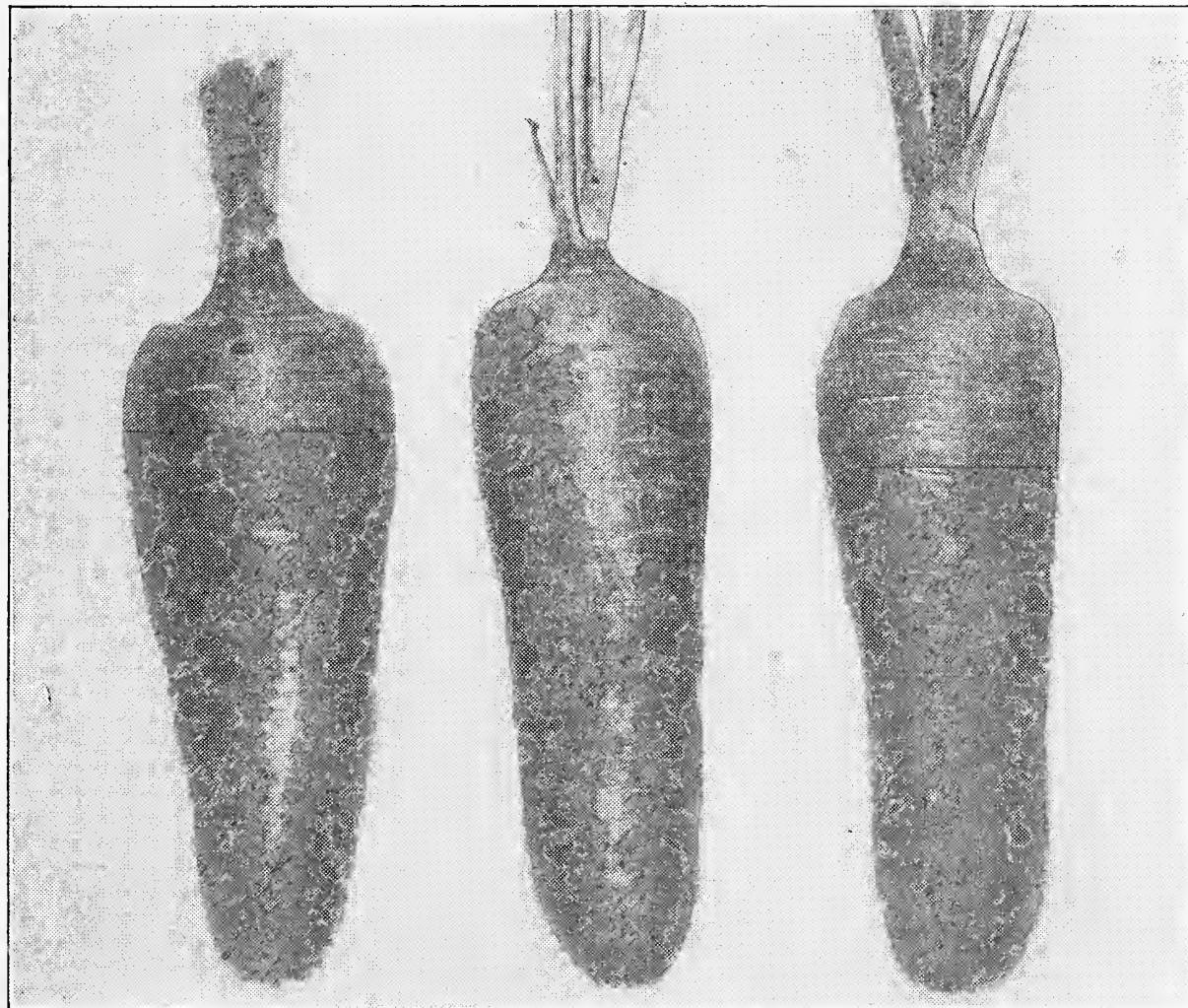
Early Scarlet Horn—Excellent for early planting out of doors. Tops small; coarsely divided roots; skin orange red; 6 to 8 in. in length. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Improved Rubican Carrot—This is one of the finest stump-rooted carrots of a rich orange shade, with excellent flavor and extreme sweetness. On account of its enormous productiveness it is eagerly sought by the gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Half Long Stump Rooted—One of the finest carrots ever grown. An excellent market variety. Medium early and medium size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Improved Long Orange—The best known and most largely cultivated of any carrot. The roots of this improved strain are very deep orange, long and comparatively thick, often 12 inches in length and three inches in diameter at the crown. A very popular variety and we have a big call for it, for we can recommend this variety as one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Ox Heart or Guerande—Especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. The root is short, very thick and has a small tap root; flesh is bright orange color, fine-grained and of sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



DANVERS HALF LONG CARROTS



CELERY

German—Sellerie

Three oz. of seed to 100 yds. of row, maturing in 110 to 150 days, according to season and location. One oz. will produce 7,000 plants.

Culture—Sow seeds in a hotbed or cold frame. As soon as the plants are about 3 in. high, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them 4 or 5 in. apart. When about 8 in. high, and fine, stocky plants, set them in the trenches. Earth



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf-stalks close together, so that the soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up in moist weather, nor when the plants are moistened with dew.

To preserve celery for winter, dig trenches 1 ft. in width and as deep as the tops of the plants. Stand the celery in these, erect as they grow, with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely, but not crowding. After the trench is filled, it should be covered with straw or leaves as a protection from frost. Do not cover until the weather becomes quite cold, and then only a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a good deal of frost. The trench must have good drainage.

Boston Market—A good variety and very popular; a strong grower; remarkably tender and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Dwarf Golden Heart—Resembles the Half Dwarf White in habit of growth; very solid and the heart is of a golden yellow when blanched; excellent keeper and fine for garden or market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Dwarf Golden Self-Blanching—This sort is without doubt the finest celery in cultivation. It is perfectly solid, of a fine nutty flavor, attains a

good size and when blanched is of a handsome, golden-yellow color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Paris Golden Self-Blanching—Pink in color. Resembles Dwarf Golden Self-Blanching. Crop failure.

Giant Pascal—A green-leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching, and we recommend it as being the very best quality for fall and early winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish white color; very solid and crisp and of a fine, nutty flavor. The stalk is very thick. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Improved White Plume—A well-known and perhaps the most popular variety of celery; very early, ornamental, and for quality surpassed by none; easily grown; does not require to be earthed up. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery, Large, Smooth Prague (German Knollen Sellerie)—The largest and best variety. Round, smooth roots with very few side roots. A variety of celery with turnip-shaped roots, which are white-fleshed, comparatively tender, and have the flavor of celery stalks. The seed may be sown in the open ground in April and the young plants nursed in the same way as celery, but in planting out, the ground is manured and dug, not trenched; plants are set in shallow drills 12 in. apart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

CORN SALAD

German—Rabinschen oder Feld Salat

Eight oz. of seed to 100 yds. of row.

Culture—Sow broadcast or in 10-in. rows in autumn for cutting at close of winter, or sow at close of winter for early spring use. When sown in autumn, cover very lightly with the lightest hay—the merest protection; more will be injurious.

Broad-Leaved (Large Seeded)—Used as small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of autumn and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather. Height 4 in. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

CRESS, OR PEPPERGRASS

German—Kresse

One oz. will sow 16 sq. ft., or 150 ft. of drill.

Culture—A popular salad, which should be sown early in the spring—very thickly in shallow drills—and at short intervals, for succession, as it soon runs to seed.

Extra Curled—A small plant, having a fine pungent flavor, and used as a salad; may be cut two or three times. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

True Water Cress—Grows along the banks of ponds and streams, and is easily introduced; wholly unlike Extra Curled; leaves are quite large and thick; a fine salad, sold in immense quantities in the large markets in spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

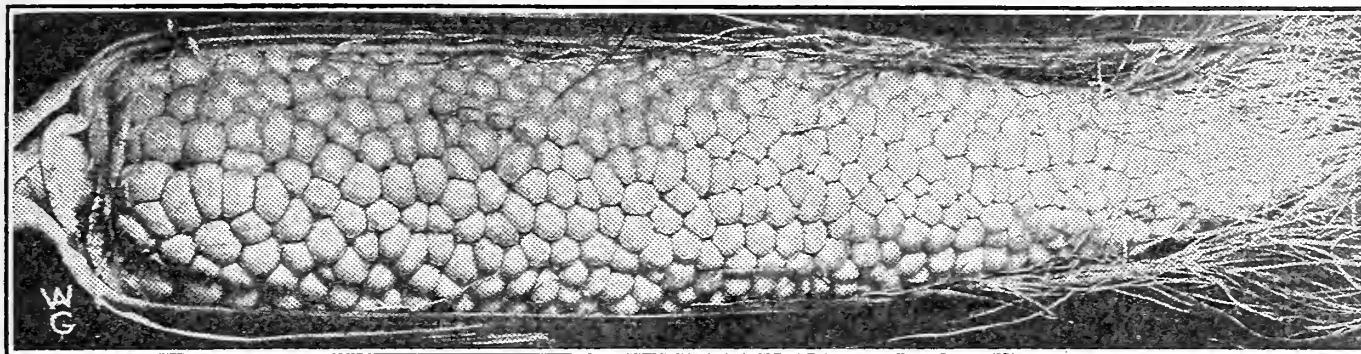
Year after year the same gardeners have bought from us. Our reputation has been built on furnishing "Seeds that Grow."

We pay postage on all garden seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter-pound.



SWEET CORN

German—Zucker oder Suesz Korn



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

Culture—Corn requires a good soil and a warm situation. Commence for first early by planting the early varieties about May 1st, and if a continuous supply is wanted all summer, make plantings about two weeks apart from May 1st until the last of July; first planting early varieties, then later ones. Plant in rows 3 ft. apart and make the hills about the same distance apart in rows. Five kernels in each hill are plenty. Cover about 1 in. deep for early and a little deeper for late. Thin to 3 plants in a hill.

Adams' Extra Early—Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use, especially in the South. Stalks about 4 ft. high, ears short, very full. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; gal., \$1.10; bu., \$7.00.

Early Adams or Burlington—An excellent early field variety and used for table. Ears about 9 in. long; kernels white, rounded and stalks about 6 ft. high. Pkt., 5c; qt., 35c; gal., \$1.10; bu., \$7.00.

Cory White Cob—Plants about 4½ ft. high and bear 2 or even 3 ears, which are 6 to 7 in. long. Eight-rowed and with large, somewhat coarse but very sweet and tender grain. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50; bu., \$9.00.

Perry's Hybrid—This is a very popular variety. Stalks about 6 ft. high, bearing 2 ears about 8 in. long; 12 or 14 rowed, which have a red or pink cob. Cooks very white and tender. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50; bu., \$9.00.

Shaker's Early—Large ears, excellent quality, fine market sort. Highly recommended for canning. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50; bu., \$9.00.

Country Gentleman—Late. This variety is different from any other sort; sometimes yields as many as 5 ears on a stalk; cob very small, with deep kernels of pearly whiteness. This is considered the finest of all sweet corns. The quality is delicious. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50; bu., \$10.00.

Howling Mob—An early large-eared sweet corn, producing two splendid ears to the stalk, covered with beautiful white kernels and averaging 7 to 9 inches. It is ready for use about five days later than First of All. The stalk grows 4 to 5 feet high. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50; bu., \$10.00.

Golden Bantam—This is the finest extra early Sweet Corn having a rich and delicious flavor. It is of a bright golden yellow color when ready to use. The grain is exceptionally hard and firm and therefore can be planted earlier than any other true Sweet Corn. The stalks are dwarf, growing to a height of 4 feet, and bear 2 and 3 good ears 5 to 7 inches in length. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50; bu., \$10.00.

Stowell's Evergreen—Late. The standard for quality and best-known variety; favored alike by canners and market men; remains a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50; bu., \$9.00.

None Such—A medium early variety; a very good quality for market and private use; very white and sweet; a good corn for canning. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50; bu., \$9.00.

Crosby's Early—An old, popular variety; 12 and sometimes 14 rowed; grain thick and sweet. Ears 5½ to 6½ in. long, with short, nearly square grains, which are very white, sweet and tender. Plants about 4½ ft. high. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50; bu., \$9.00.

Champion Medium Early—A new and most desirable sort; ears nearly as large as Evergreen and pure white; a splendid variety for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50; bu., \$9.00.

Landreth's Sugar—Many other sugar varieties are earlier than this, but we believe it is the best all-around corn and most desirable as a main crop in the family corn. Two ears on every stalk, often three and sometimes four. Stalks are 2 ft. shorter than Evergreen and very close-jointed and sturdy, never blowing over. The ears set low, are large and well filled. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50; bu., \$9.00.

POP CORN

White Rice—Shelled or on ear; selected Seed. 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

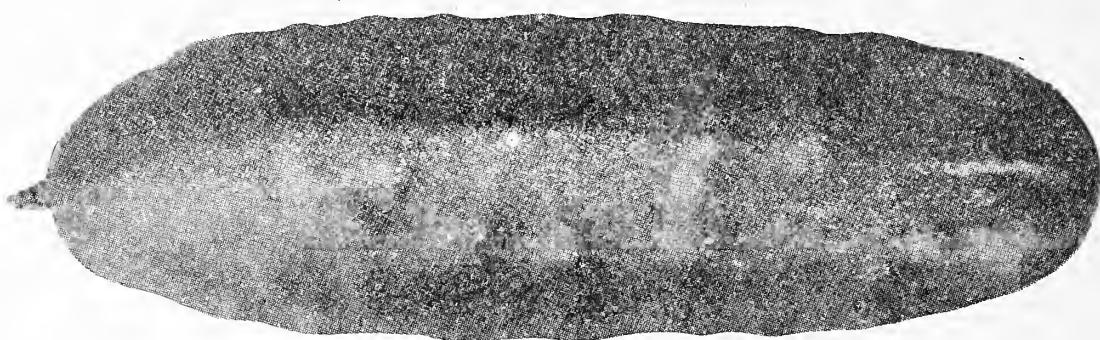
White Pearl—Shelled or on ear; selected Seed. 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

Queen's Golden—Shelled or on ear; selected Seed. 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.



CUCUMBER

German—Gurke



IMPROVED LONG GREEN TURKEY CUCUMBER

Four oz. of seed to 100 yds. of row; 3 lbs. to the acre.

Culture—For earliest use, sow the seed in the hotbed or greenhouse in February or March, in warm loam where the temperature is about 90 degrees; cover $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, and when the plants are of fair size, transplant in hills (made in greenhouse), 4 plants in a hill, so that when the weather permits the whole hill can be moved to the open ground. Plant for general use in the open ground about June 1st, in hills 6 ft. apart each way and thin to 3 plants to a hill. A sprinkling of Slug Shot will keep off the striped bug.

Japanese Climbing—Fruit about ten inches long, thick and fine flavor. Skin dark green, flesh pure white; can be grown on trellises and fences. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Boston Pickling—Fruit short, smooth and pointed at each end; color bright green; a great yielder; one of the best sorts for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Green Cluster—An early and very productive variety; vines are hardy and very vigorous, bearing fruits in clusters of two or three. The fruits are short, thick, bright green, crisp and tender. This sort is planted by many for the home garden. Extensively used for a pickling cucumber as well as for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Gherkin, or Burr Cucumber—A small, round prickly cucumber. Makes excellent pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Evergreen White Spine—Superior to any other for the main crop. It is certainly one of the handsomest as well as one of the most delicious varieties in the world. Gardeners are enthusiastic in praise of its hardy growing qualities, as well as of its extreme earliness. Grows from 10 to 14 in. in length. For hotels and restaurants, as well as the home table, it cannot be surpassed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Fordhook Famous—One of the best of the long, green type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Jersey Pickling—The gardener's friend. Quite pointed at both ends. Intermediate between long and short green. Makes hard, brittle pickle. Very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Improved White Spine—We consider this to be one of the best strains of pickling cucumbers in the market; prolific, early, of good size, full at both ends;

color deep green, which it retains until it matures. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Long Green Turkey—A handsome and desirable variety; preferred by many to the ordinary Long Green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Improved Long Green Turkey—Vines very vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about 12 in. long, firm and crisp. Excellent for pickles; the mature fruits are also sometimes used for making sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long, of good form and with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Tailby's Hybrid—A famous Southern variety. Very productive and of a delicious flavor. An elegant long market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Davis' Perfect—The new dark green White Spine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Early Fortune—A very fine, early and productive White Spine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Short Prolific Pickle—A variety of the "Frame type," but smaller and producing fruits suitable for pickling in 50 days from planting. An abundant bearer, highly commended for pickles, for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Vines very short, admitting of planting in rows as close as 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

DANDELION

German—Loewenzahn

One oz. will sow 100 ft. of drill.

Culture—The dandelion resembles the endive and affords one of the earliest as well as one of the most healthful greens. The roots, after being dried, are used extensively as a substitute for coffee. Sow as early as the weather will permit, in rich soil in rows 12 in. apart and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep. Thin out to 2 or 3 in. apart in the rows; by so doing the roots will be larger and a great amount of time will be saved the next spring in trimming and gathering the crop. One pound per acre is sufficient.

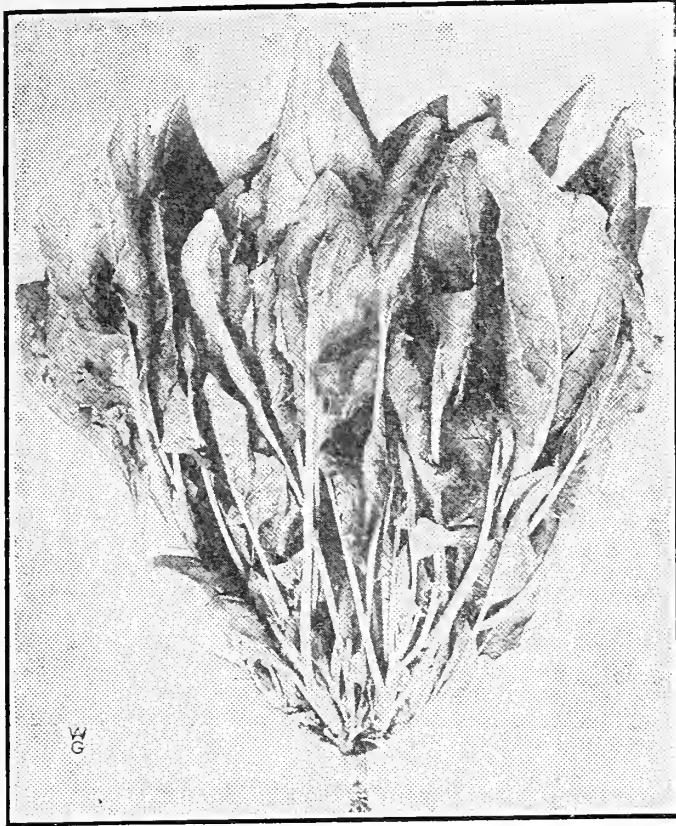
Improved Thick-Leaved—Cultivated for spring greens. Larger in size and thickness of leaf and finer in flavor than the common. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

All of our Cabbage seed is high bred and fully tested.

We pay postage on all garden seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter-pound.

**ENDIVE German--Endivien**

One oz. will sow 20 sq. ft.

**BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN ENDIVE**

Culture—Endive is one of the best salads for fall or winter use. Sow in the spring as soon as the earth is free from frost and repeat to within 60 days of autumn frost. Drill in rows 2 ft. and thin the plants to 8 in. apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with pots to blanch for salad. Valuable for salads and highly decorative.

Large Green Curled—A large, strong-growing endive, producing beautifully curled dark green leaves; crisp, tender and blanches cream white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Broad-Leaved Batavian—Heads are large, leaves broad and thick, and used for flavoring soups; when blanched the inner leaves make a fine salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Moss Curled—Green, cut-leaved and extra curled. Used for decoration. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

LEEK German—Lauch

One oz. will plant 200 ft. of drill; 4 lbs. to the acre.

Culture—Leek is very hardy and very easily cultivated. Sow early in spring in rich soil $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, in drills 1 ft. apart. When 6 in. high, transplant in rows 10 in. apart each way, as deep as possible, so that the neck, being covered, may be blanched.

Large London Flag—The oldest and best known and most largely grown variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Large Rouen—Very hardy and strong; short, and has broad, flag-like leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$4.25.

DILL

An annual plant of aromatic odor; used for seasoning. Largely used for making dill pickles. Also possesses medicinal properties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

EGGPLANT German—Eierpflanze

One oz. will produce 1,000 plants.

Culture—The eggplant will thrive well in any garden soil, but will repay good treatment. The seeds should be sown in hotbed or warm greenhouse in March or April, and when about an inch high potted in 2-in. pots. Plant out about June 1st, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart. If no hotbed is at hand, they can be grown in any light room where the temperature will average 75 degrees.

New York Improved Purple—The leading market variety, and undoubtedly the best for size, quality and productiveness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

New York Improved Purple Spineless—Similar to New York Improved Purple, except that it is entirely free from spines. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Early Round Purple—Quite similar to New York Improved, but smaller and earlier; also much hardier. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c.

**NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE EGGPLANT**



KALE OR BORECOLE German—Kohl

One oz. will produce 2,000 plants; 4 lbs. to the acre.

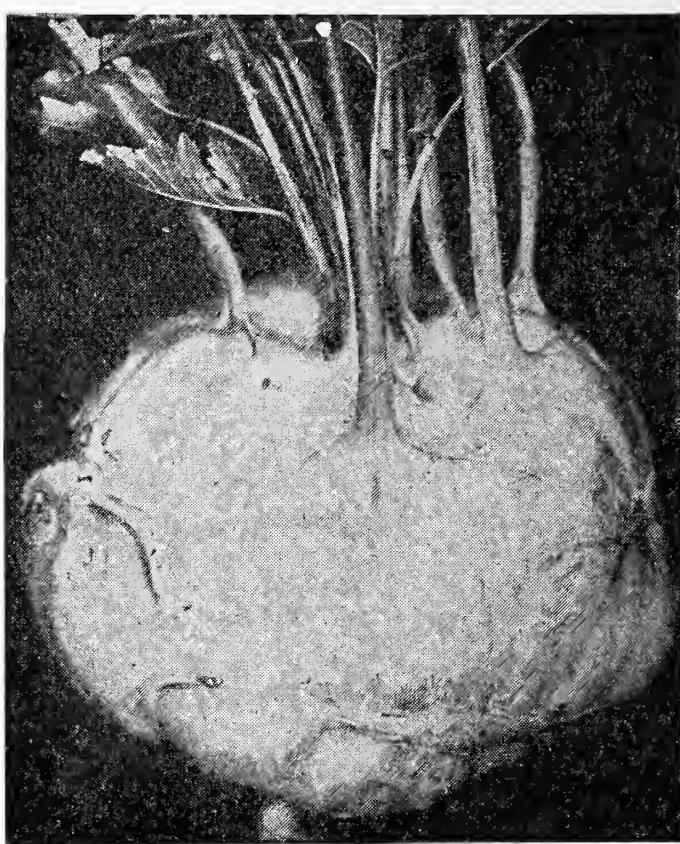
Culture—Sow from the middle of April in hot-beds; transplant in June and treat the same as cabbage. Of all the cabbage tribe, this is the most tender and delicate, and much more would be grown if its excellent qualities were generally known. Drill in rows of 2½ ft. and thin to 6 to 10 in. The varieties are extremely hardy.

Dwarf Curled Greens—Extensively grown as winter greens. Sow in autumn in rows one foot apart and treat as spinach. Plants very hardy, 4 to 6 in. high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

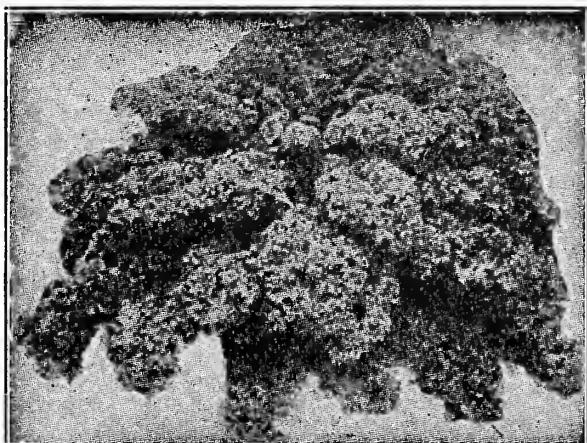
Siberian or Norfolk—Leaves curled on edges; hardy, withstanding the most rigorous winters. Blue-leaved or slate color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Tall Curled Scotch—Grows about 18 in. in height and spreads, sometimes reaching 3 ft. in diameter. Desirable for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.60.

Dwarf Curled Slow Seeder—A sort slow to shoot, and for that reason very profitable both to the market and private gardener. Very productive in leaves, blue-green and curled on edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.



EARLY WHITE VIENNA KOHL-RABI



DWARF CURLLED KALE

KOHL-RABI German—Kohl-Rabi

One oz. of seed to 100 yds. of row or 2,000 plants.

Culture—This plant belongs to the turnip family, but is more hardy and nutritious. Should be sown in 3-ft. rows in June and plants thinned out to 8 to 10 in. in rows.

Purple Vienna—A little later than the White; color bluish purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; 1 lb., \$4.00.

Early White Vienna—A very handsome, extremely early variety with small tops. The bulbs are of medium size, nearly white and of the best quality. It makes a delicious cabbage-flavored dish and are of best quality for the table when about two inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.

LETTUCE

German—Salat

One oz. will produce 3,000 plants; 3 lbs. to the acre.

Culture—To have fine lettuce early in the spring, sow in hotbed from commencement to middle of autumn. During winter, protect the plants by a box covered with a window or other sash, or with litter. Early in spring transplant some into rich ground; the others force under the sash. Or, in early spring, sow in hotbed and transplant. Later sow in drills when the cherry is in bloom; when up a few inches, thin out, leaving plants at proper distances.

Mammoth Black Seeded Butter—A very large, tender, heading sort, with smooth, light green leaves. A good variety for spring and autumn. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

All-the-Year-Round—A hardy, medium-sized variety with firm heads; not inclined to run to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Romaine, Cos, or Celery Lettuce; Giant White—This beautiful lettuce is universally grown in Europe. As a solid lettuce it has no equal. It is of large size, perfect form, self-folding, very crisp and hardly ever runs to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

King of the Market—This is a very large, robust growing variety, very slow to run to seed and a sure header under most trying conditions. Best for early spring or fall use as it will not stand extreme hot weather. The interior is beautifully blanched creamy white, crisp, tender and delicious. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

We pay postage on all garden seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter-pound.

LETTUCE—*Cont'd.*

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON LETTUCE

Black-Seeded Simpson—Does not form a head; leaves are delicate golden yellow; superior for forcing or out-of-door planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Brown Dutch Winter—Leaves large, thick, green, tinged with brown; forms large, solid heads; exceedingly hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Petersen's Improved Butter Lettuce—This fine new lettuce is not only very early and hardy, withstanding the early summer heat splendidly, but has the additional advantage of not running to seed for at least two weeks after the heads are fully matured. The heads are large and round and extremely solid. This lettuce is very tender and crisp with waxy cream colored heart, leaves of extra fine quality and succulence. Strikingly handsome and of superior table quality. A valuable sort and is bound to win the favor of all who plant and cultivate it, either for home or market use. Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.85.

Hanson Improved—Extensively grown by market gardeners, as it is always sure to make large, handsome heads of excellent quality; outer leaves green with light veins, inner leaves white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Hardy Green Winter—Forms solid head; one of the best winter varieties; very hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

May King—Heads extra large and solid; green outside, but heart clear yellow; very desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Oak Leaf—Leaves resemble the oak leaf. Very tender and desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.90.

Big Boston—A most desirable large variety. It is very popular for outdoor culture. It is a compact, large heading, forcing sort for cold frames. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use or in frames for use in early Spring, as well as for forcing in the greenhouse during the winter. Exceedingly handsome. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

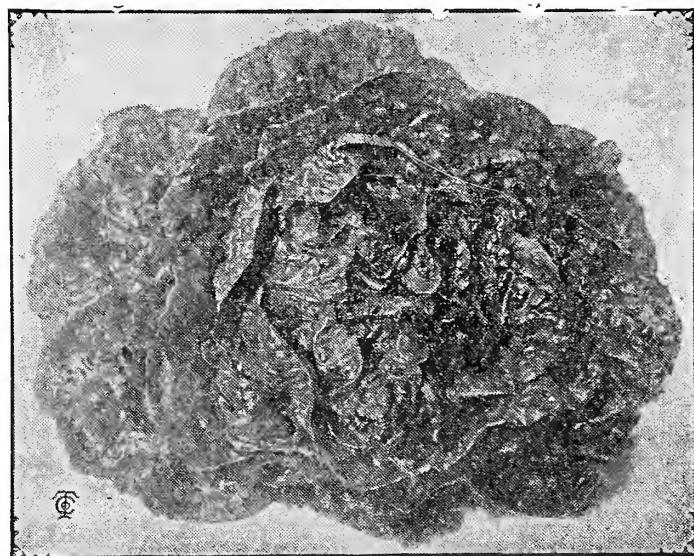
Immensity—New. This grand lettuce is claimed to be without exception the very largest

lettuce in cultivation. A wonderfully heat-resisting lettuce with a large fine solid head about 12 inches in diameter and very slow to run to seed. Very valuable for home use or market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

St. Louis Black-Seeded Forcing—Absolutely the best forcing lettuce, and a favorite among gardeners. Forms very compact, solid heads of excellent quality and fine appearance. Can also be used for early planting outdoors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

St. Louis Market—A fine summer variety. Large, hard and crisp heads; excellent and leading variety with St. Louis gardeners. Can also be used for forcing; stands summer well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Early Prizehead—This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved, clustering sorts for the home garden, but it is not a good kind to ship long distance, as the leaves are so tender that they are easily spoiled in handling. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish red and are exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet, forming a large, loose head. Prices, by mail, postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



BIG BOSTON LETTUCE

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Culture—Mushrooms may be grown in a warm cellar or shed in winter, or in the open air in summer. Take partially dry, fresh horse manure and lay it in a heap to ferment; turn and mix it well every few days, and when well and equally fermented—which will be in from 10 to 15 days—it may be made into a bed 4 ft. wide and about 12 to 18 in. deep, mixing it well together and beating or treading it firmly. As soon as the temperature of the bed falls from 75 to 50 degrees the spawn may be inserted in pieces about the size of a walnut, about 2 in. deep and 6 in. apart. Cover with loamy soil about 2 in. deep and beat it down evenly and firmly. Water when necessary with lukewarm water, and expect mushrooms in from 4 to 6 weeks.

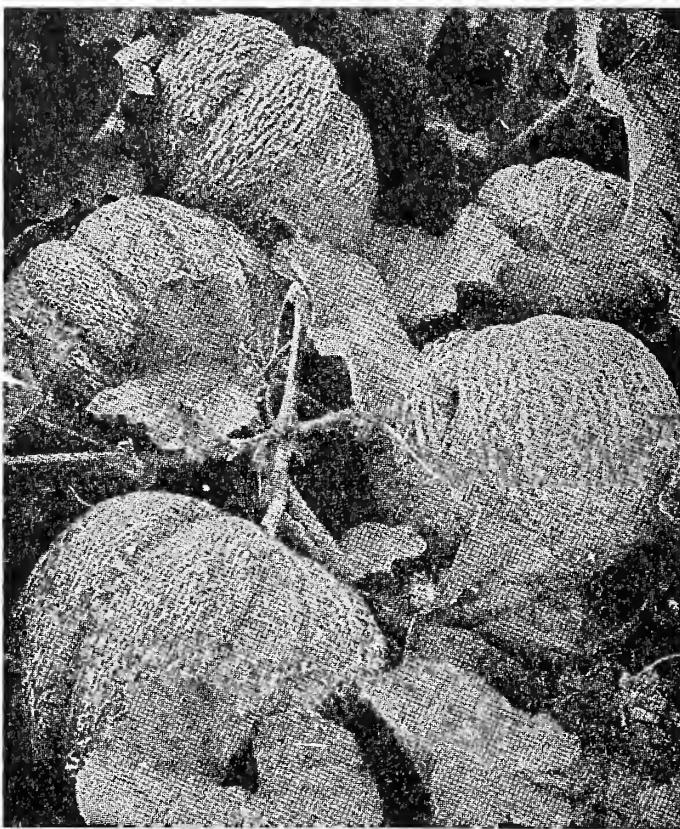
English—In bricks, 30c each; postpaid 40c.

No matter how fertile the soil,
No matter how much it rains.
In vain will be your toil
And naught will be your gains,
Unless good seeds you sow,
Seeds which are sure to grow.



MUSKMELON

German—Zuckermelone



HACKENSACK EXTRA EARLY IMPROVED

One oz. to 60 hills; 3 lbs. to acre.

Culture—A rich, deep, sandy soil well worked and highly manured is of the utmost importance. Plant when all danger of frost is over, in hills 5 to 6 ft. apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill and afterwards thin out to 3 or 4 plants. Cantaloupes and cucumbers are often destroyed by lice and should be well sprinkled with slug shot when the plants appear. When they have 4 leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause lateral branches to put forth sooner and strengthen the growth of the vines.

Champion Market—A very popular market variety; shape nearly round, and densely netted; weight 6 to 8 pounds and very uniform in size; flesh green and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Burrell's Gem—An orange-fleshed Rocky Ford. Fine-grained and spicy. Average weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Emerald Gem—One of the very earliest varieties; fruit small, skin deep emerald green; flesh a handsome salmon color and very thick; flavor most delicious; a splendid melon for hotels and restaurants. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Fine-Netted Nutmeg—Medium sized, very early and fine netted. Fruit round, flesh green and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Hackensack or Turk's Cap—Fruit large, round and flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and heavily netted; flesh green, thick and of very fine flavor. A fine market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Hackensack Extra Early Improved—A selection from an improvement on the old Hackensack, and similar in shape and appearance; nearly as large and fully 10 days earlier. One of the finest for market gardeners; quality perfect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

We pay postage on all garden seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter-pound.

Paul Rose—This new melon is superior to all others as a market variety, and has few equals for the home garden. Fruit oval; flesh rich orange-red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Rocky Ford—70 days. A cantaloupe of great celebrity, grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado. Slightly pointed at both ends. Small in size, but of very superior flavor; rind well ribbed; flesh green with a line of gold just beneath the skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

St. Louis Market—One of the sweetest and most delicious melons grown. Flesh is green. A great favorite with St. Louis melon growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Osage Melon or Miller's Cream—One of the best melons on the market for family use and also greatly liked by gardeners. The skin is thin, of dark green color and slightly netted. The flesh is salmon color, remarkably sweet and spicy in flavor, extremely thick and delicious to the rind. The seed cavity is very small. It is seldom that one of poor quality is found. The whole crop is very even and extra heavy owing to the thickness of the meat. All lovers of fine melons should try the Osage. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Tiptop—Varies from round to slightly oblong; skin pale green, covered with a handsome netting; flesh rich, deep salmon-color and sweet and spicy in flavor. The flesh being thick, fine-grained and firm makes this an excellent shipping melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Banana Muskmelon—Is of banana shape and banana flavor and is relished by anyone who is fond of bananas. Commands the highest price. Attains a length of 18 to 30 inches and a diameter of 2 to 4 inches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

MUSTARD

German—Senf

One oz. will sow 50 ft. of drill; 4 lbs. to acre.

Culture—Sow early in spring in drills 1 ft. apart. A substitute for spinach. This plant should have a place in every garden.

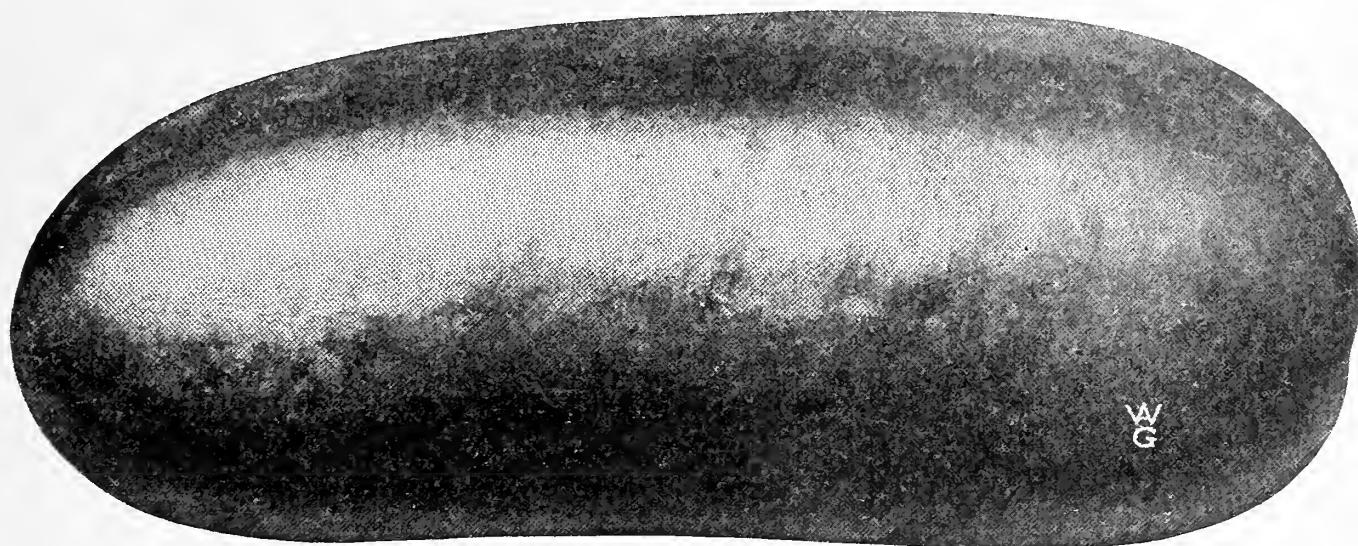
Creole—A fine, curled sort and quite ornamental in appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Giant Southern Curled—A highly esteemed variety in the South. Leaves are large and beautifully curled. Very tender and sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

White London—Best for salads. Leaves light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c.



SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED MUSTARD



TOM WATSON WATERMELON

WATERMELON

German—Wassermelone

Four oz. to 60 hills.

Culture—Watermelons are cultivated in hills, which should be 6 to 8 ft. apart each way, and composed of light, moderately rich soil. The hill should be dug about 2 ft. square, 18 inch deep and $\frac{1}{2}$ filled with well-rotted manure, which must be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Plant in May, 10 seeds to a hill, and when the plants are well up, thin out to 3. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting.

Cuban Queen—One of the best for shipping; a good keeper; grows to enormous size and is very productive; rind light and dark green; flesh bright red, solid, crisp and sugary; oblong. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Tom Watson—A large oblong melon. Skin dark green with thick netting on entire surface. Averages 20 to 24 inches long and 12 inches in diameter. Weighs 50 to 60 pounds. This melon has given entire satisfaction and is strongly recommended. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Iceberg—In general shape, size and appearance it is similar to the well-known Kolb Gem, but darker in color. It has a very firm, hard rind and is a good shipper. Flesh deep red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Christo—Fruit oval and of medium size; skin dark green; flesh rich, bright red; very sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Kolb Gem—Originated in Alabama and more largely grown than any other melon; as a shipping variety has no superior; rind dark green, mottled; shape nearly round; quality superb; flesh deep red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Mountain Sweet—Old, but still the standard of excellence for quality; fruit long and very dark green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Triumph—Nearly round, large and an excellent

shipper; skin dark green; flesh bright red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.

Pride of Georgia—Originated in Georgia, as its name indicates. Nearly round in shape, rind dark green; flesh bright red and very sweet; a good market melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Sweetheart—New; globular in shape; skin very bright, mottled green; flesh bright red, firm and heavy, but crisp, melting and exceedingly sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

The Boss—An early, productive and good shipping variety; oblong in shape; rind very dark green; flesh very deep scarlet, melting and sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake—One of the finest melons ever grown; a splendid keeper, excellent shipper. Sometimes called striped gypsy. A very large melon of good shipping qualities. Shape oblong, striped and mottled with various shades of green. Flesh bright red. Flavor sweet and first class. Rind not thick. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

OKRA OR GUMBO

German—Gumbo

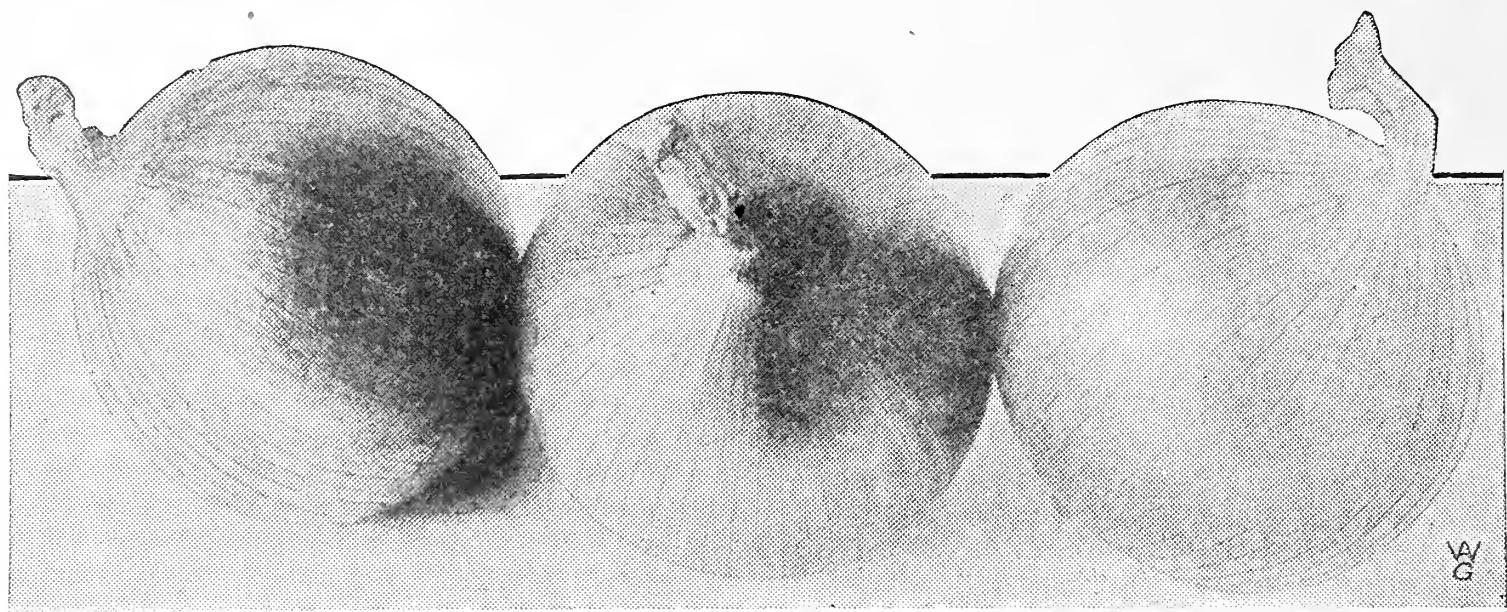
12 oz. seed to 100 yds. row; 20 lbs. to acre.

Culture—Sow the seed thinly in dry, warm soil in shallow drills 2 ft. apart. After the plants are up thin them out to 9 in. apart; hoe frequently and draw a little earth to the stems as they grow. Gather the pods when quite green and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

Early Dwarf—Early and very productive; green pods. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Tall Green—Grows 5 ft. high; very prolific; pods long, green and ribbed; a heavy bearer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

White Velvet—Beautiful, smooth, velvety with pods, produced in great abundance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.



PRIZETAKER ONIONS

ONIONS

German—Zwiebeln

One oz. will sow 75 ft. of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre to grow large onions. If set onions are wanted, sow 50 to 60 lbs. to the acre.

Culture—The onion thrives best on rich loamy soil, and unlike other vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. Ground should be deeply trenched and manured the previous autumn and laid up in ridges during the winter to pulverize. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order, commence operations by leveling ground with a rake and tread it firmly; sow thinly in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ of an in. deep and 1 ft. apart; cover with fine soil and press down with back of spade or light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand 3 to 4 in. apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeings, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, nor to collect it about the growing bulbs. The onions may be pulled as soon as the tops are down. Expose to the sun for a few days to dry them for storage or market.

Australian Brown—New; noted for its keeping qualities and peculiar color (brown); early, globe-shaped; flesh white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Extra Early Flat Red—A very early and abundant yielder; mild flavored, of medium size and a good keeper; bulbs same shape and color as Red Wethersfield, but two weeks earlier. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Large Red Wethersfield—Onion growers who prefer the red varieties will find our strain far surpassing the ordinary Red Wethersfield in size, productiveness and keeping qualities. It is of the finest form; skin deep, purplish red, flesh purplish white; much finer grained than many of the red sorts. Immense crops of this onion are grown each season from our seed by some of the largest growers in the United States, who realize the very highest prices for their crops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

Philadelphia Silver Skin White—One of the best white sorts for sets; also good for market or home garden; shape flat; skin pure white, and mildly flavored; also used largely for pickling onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

Prizetaker—This variety of recent introduction annually grows in favor. It excels every onion now existing in beauty, size and productiveness, and equals the best in quality, being as mild in flavor as the imported Spanish onions. Flesh white, sweet and tender. The color is a bright straw, and it always grows to a uniform shape, which is nearly a perfect globe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Southport Large White Globe—A large, globe-shaped onion; firm, fine-grained, of mild flavor; keeps well. This is one of the handsomest onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear white skin, and commands the highest market price. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 95c; 1 lb., \$3.75.

Giant White Tripoli or Italian Tripoli (El Paso or Large Mexican)—Very large and handsome; white and flat; of quick growth and mild, pleasant flavor; one of the oldest sorts and a good one. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

White Portugal or Silverskin—A large, flat, white onion of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine-grained and a good keeper. Extensively sown for sets, and is also largely grown for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

White Pearl—A small, white sort, remarkable for the rapidity of its growth; flesh mild and pleasant flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.55; 1 lb., \$5.50.

Mammoth Silver King—A very large onion, resembling the White Italian Tripoli, but is larger, slightly later and rather a better keeper, making it more desirable for the later fall market. The skin is silvery white; flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored. Crop failure.

Our seeds are best. Best seeds always grow.

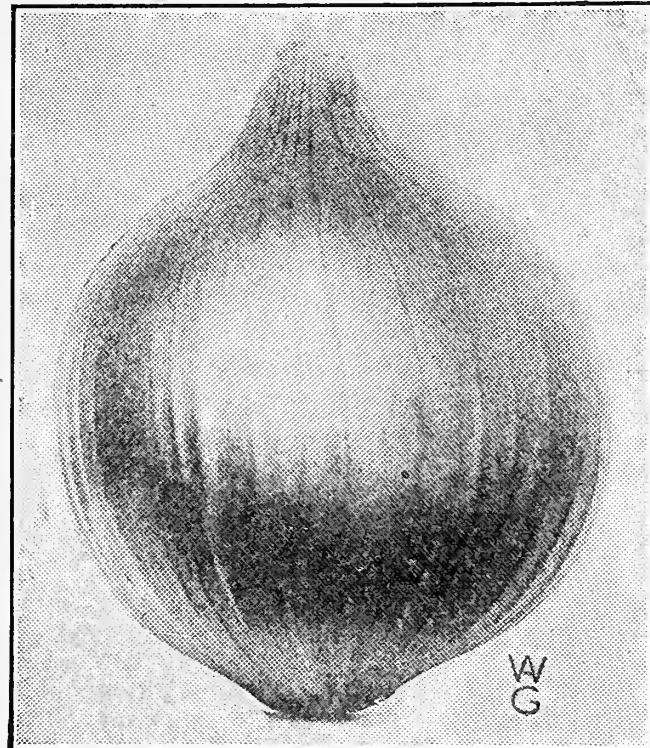
We pay postage on all garden seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter-pound.

ONIONS—*Cont'd.*

Danvers Yellow Globe—Undoubtedly the best-known and most popular of all onions; the earliest yellow variety; is entirely free from stiff necks. Globular in shape; has a small top. It is the most productive, producing as high as 1,000 bu. per acre, and will average on good soil, with proper culture. 700 or 800 bu. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Southport Large Red Globe—Large and handsome, glove-shaped and color a purplish crimson. It is a good keeper and always realizes high prices. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Chives—An onion-like plant used as a salad and for flavoring soups. It also makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging which may frequently be cut, a new growth of leaves appearing soon after each cutting. The plants grow about 10 inches high. One sowing will answer for about three years. Pkt., 10c.



DANVERS YELLOW GLOBE ONION

ONION SETS AND TOP ONIONS

One quart will plant 50 feet of drill.

Sets should be planted out as early in the spring as soon as the ground is dry enough to work in rows 1 ft. apart, with sets 3 to 4 in. apart; the onions can be used in green state in April or May and will ripen in July. Prices postpaid:

White Onion Sets—Per qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50.

Yellow Onion Sets—Per qt., 30c; pk., \$1.35.

Red Onion Sets—Per qt., 30c; pk., \$1.35.

Potato Onion Sets—Per qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50.

Yellow Shallots—Per qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50, postpaid.

Perennial or Egyptian Top Onions—Ready in August.

Garlic—Per lb., 35c, postpaid.

BUY TESTED SEEDS

OYSTER PLANT OR SALSIFY

German—Haferwurzel

One oz. will sow 40 ft. of drill; 8 lbs. to acre.

Culture—Sow the seed in light, deep soil, early in spring in drills 12 in. apart and 1 in. deep, thinning out the young plants to 4 or 5 in. The roots will be ready for use in October, when a supply should be taken up and stored like carrots. Those remaining will suffer no injury by being left in the ground till spring, but should be dug up before commencing their growth.

Common White French—The standard variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—We consider this the largest and most profitable salsify in cultivation; roots are two or three times the size of the ordinary salsify, and of more agreeable flavor. It is pure white in color, and invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

PARSNIP

German—Pastinake

One oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. to acre.

Culture—This vegetable is easily raised and very productive. Sow early in spring in shallow drills 18 in. apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin out plants to 6 in. in rows. Hoe often.

Long White Smooth—A standard variety, with long, smooth, white roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Hollow Crown or Sugar Cup—The best variety in cultivation; roots medium long, white, smooth, tender, sugary and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

SOLVE THE MEAT PROBLEM

RAISE MORE POULTRY

USE OUR POULTRY FEED

Every time you order seeds or write us be sure and give your name, postoffice address and state plainly. Hundreds of orders are delayed every year because the sender forgets to sign his name or give his address.



PARSLEY

German—Petersilie

One oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 7 lbs. to acre.

Culture—Soak the seeds a few hours and sow early in spring and continue until early autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be 3 ft. apart; if for hand culture, 18 in. Thin out the plants to 4 in. To preserve during winter, transplant to light cellar or cold frame.

Plain Leaved or Single—Strong in flavor. Very early and leaves plain and dark colored.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Emerald Dwarf Extra Curled—Leaves finely cut, very curly and bright green; good for home or market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Large-Rooted Hamburg—The edible portion of this variety is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip; good for flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



ALASKA PEAS

PEAS

German—Erbsen

One qt. will plant 60 ft. of drill; 2 bu. to acre.

Culture—Peas are among the first seeds that are planted in spring and need rich, well-manured soil. Sow in drills 3 ft. apart and repeat until the first of July, with the exception of our Extra Early, which can be sown as late as August, on account of its early ripening and mildew resistance. The number of peas may vary from 10 to the foot for the dwarf varieties to 8 to the foot of the medium tall and 6 to the foot of the very tall kinds.

Extra Early—Vine 2½ ft. Earliest and best. Extensively planted by market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.10.

Early May—Height of vine, 2½ ft. Very early and prolific. A standard variety. Sweet and delicious. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.10.

First and Best—Height of vine, 2½ ft., Very early, white seeded. Fine quality. Popular with canners. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.10.

Alaska—Height of vine, 2½ ft. The earliest blue pea; a fine sort; ripens uniformly; desirable shipping variety; pods dark green. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.10.

Gradus or Prosperity—Vine 3 ft. Without doubt the finest extra early pea yet introduced; it is in condition to pick about four days after Extra Early. The pods are very large and well filled with large, wrinkled, deep green peas of the very finest quality. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.35.

Nott's Excelsior—Height of vine, 15 in. Very early; pods always well filled with peas of the finest quality. Larger pods than American Wonder. Very popular. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.35.

American Wonder—Height of vine, 10 in. One of the earliest wrinkled sorts and one of the most popular. Pods well filled, containing 6 to 8 large sweet peas. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.35.

Premium Gem—Height of vine, 15 in. Very early, prolific and of delicious flavor. Often 12 pods on the stem. Pkt. 5c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs.; \$1.35.

Pride of the Market—Height of vine, 2 ft. A round, blue pea. Pods of enormous size, borne 9 to 10 on a vine and contain 9 to 10 peas of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.35.

Telephone—Height of vine, 4 ft. Pods very large, filled with immense peas of first-class quality; one of the very finest yet introduced. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.35.

Large White Marrowfat—Height of vine, 5 ft. (hand-picked). Pods large, light colored and well filled. Excellent for summer use and is undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

Pilot—An extremely hardy and extra early large podded pea. It is a money maker for the market gardener wanting a giant podded pea for the early market. The vines are of vigorous growth and attain a height of three feet. Fully two weeks

**PEAS—*Cont'd.***

earlier than the Gradus and withstand the cold wet ground without rotting and while not a wrinkled sort the peas are almost equal in flavor. Highly recommended. Pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 30; 5 lbs., \$1.35.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat—Height of vine, 3 ft. (hand-picked). An excellent variety. A very prolific bearer of large pods. One of the very best Marrowfat sorts. Pkt. 5c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

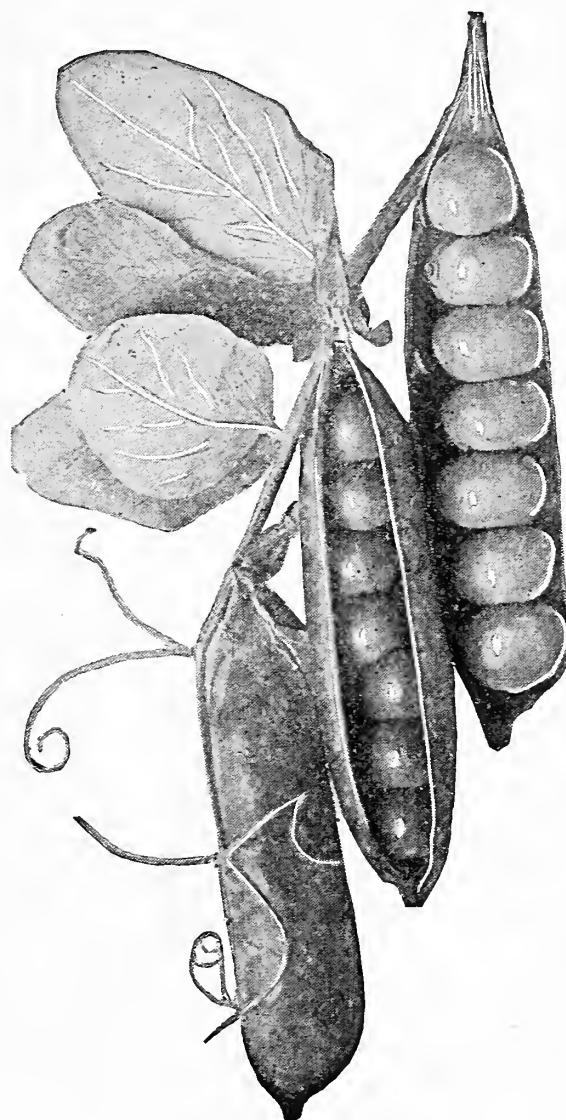
Laxtonian—This variety of extra early peas may be classed as a dwarf gradus, which variety it resembles, except that it grows only about 18 inches high. Their vigorous growth enables them to withstand weather conditions unsuited to some of the large-podded varieties. Pods are filled with large peas of exquisite flavor. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Dwarf Grey Sugar Peas—Height of vine, 2 ft. Color dark brown. Pods broad and flat and can be eaten. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Tall Grey Sugar Peas—Height of vine, 4 ft. Pods very large and finely flavored; extremely tender and borne in great abundance. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Advancer—Height of vine, 2½ ft. A green, wrinkled variety, with well-filled pods; bears abundantly; a favorite. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Sutton's Excelsior—Height of vine, 12 in. New; as early as American Wonder, with much larger pods and more prolific. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.35.

**GRADUS PEAS**

President Wilson Says:

RAISE MORE FEED AND FOODSTUFFS

PLANT A BIGGER GARDEN

CULTIVATE IT

CAN THE SURPLUS VEGETABLES

INCREASE YOUR ACREAGE IN FEED-STUFFS—PLANT THE BEST SEED

HELP FEED THE WORLD



PEPPER

German—Pfeffer

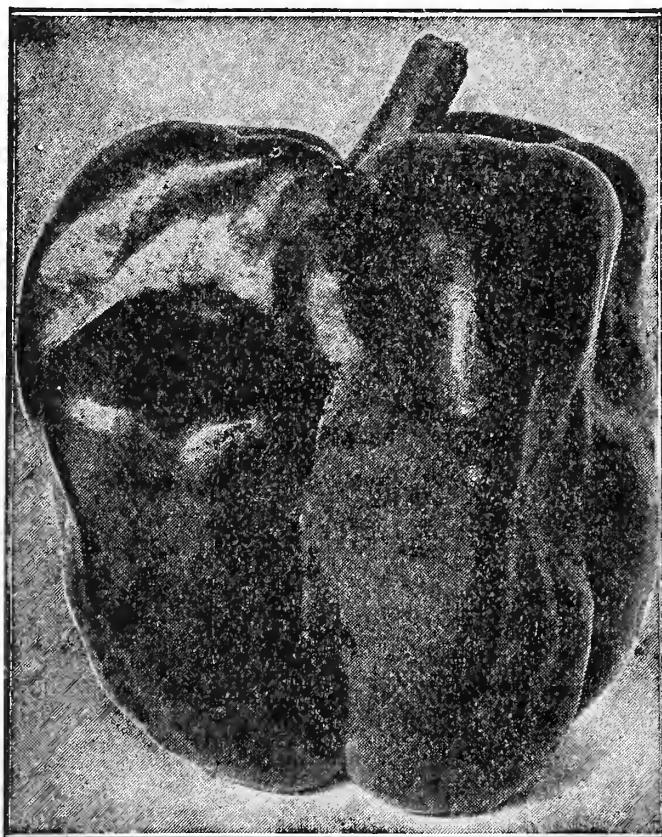
One ounce will produce 1,500 plants.

Culture—Sow in hotbeds in March, outside when the apple is in bloom, against a board fence or a garden wall. Transplant in rows 3 ft. and 2 ft. in the row.

Mammoth Golden Queen—One of the largest, handsomest and most productive varieties, color bright golden yellow; large as Ruby King; flavor mild and pleasant. Pkt., 10c.

Chinese Giant—The largest variety known. Very mild in flavor and red in color. They are beautiful to look at and should have a place in every garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Long Red Cayenne—A small, long, bright red sort; very productive. Extremely strong and hot. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.



CHINESE GIANT PEPPER

Neapolitan—Large, early—No other large pepper develops so quickly and it is fully two weeks earlier than any other large pepper. The strong vigorous plants grow two feet high by eighteen inches across; they are completely laden with large, handsome fruits and bear continuously until frost. Single plants carry from 35 to 50 marketable fruits at one time. Flesh is very thick and fruit is pale green, turning to a brilliant red color. They are sweet and "mild as an apple." If our customers want peppers two or three weeks ahead of their neighbors they must plant Neapolitan. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Bull Nose or Large Bell—The plants are

Sow our recleaned grass and clover seeds for permanent pasture or hay. They are always cleaned and are free from weeds.

We pay postage on all garden seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter-pound.

vigorous, about two feet high, compact and very productive, ripening their crop uniformly and early. The fruits are large, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads and mangels or stuffed peppers. The color is deep green when fruit is young; bright crimson when ripe. Excellent for home use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Ruby King—The best and most profitable mild red pepper for market or family use; so sweet and mild they can be eaten raw like an apple; large size. Each plant produces 7 to 9 large fruits to the bush. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Red Cherry—Fruit small and cherry-shaped; largely used for pickles, as they are very hot. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet Mountain or Mammoth—Large and mild-flavored; a well-known standard sort; color glossy red; rind thick and fleshy; popular with all growers for market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c.

Sweet Spanish Monstrous—A very large variety and mild-flavored. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Chili—Color red, cone-shaped; very small; one of the hottest. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

PUMPKIN

German—Kurbisse

One oz. will plant 15 hills. Two quarts to acre.

Culture—Sow in May, when the ground is warm, in hills 8x8. Can also be grown with corn—every fourth hill of every fourth row. The common practice is to drop two or three seeds in every third or fourth hill in the cornfield. If cultivated in 8x8 hills use four plants to each hill.

Cushaw, or Crookneck—Grows to a very large size, sometimes attaining a weight of 70 pounds, and resembles in shape the Winter Crookneck squash; of light cream-color, sometimes slightly striped with green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Japanese Pie—Flesh thick, fine-grained, and sweet, and makes the finest pies of any known variety; seeds are sculptured like Chinese letters; very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Kentucky Field, or Large Cheese—Flat and round like a cheese; color of skin deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

King of the Mammoths—This is truly a giant among Pumpkins; specimens have been grown to weigh 250 pounds. In shape it is round, flat and slightly ribbed; color of skin and flesh bright golden yellow and of good quality, making excellent pies, but grown principally for stock; keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Connecticut Field—A large round or slightly oval-shaped pumpkin. Skin reddish orange color with orange yellow flesh. Extensively grown for stock feeding and generally planted with corn producing enormous crops. Hardest of all and good for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



POTATOES (For Seed)

German—Kartoffeln

POTATOES SHOULD BE PLANTED IN EVERY HOME GARDEN

In drills 3 ft. apart. 12 bu. to acre.

Our stock is all choice selected Northern-grown and true to name.

Culture—The Potato, like all robust-growing vegetables, can be grown with varying success on soils of all kinds and in all conditions of fertility, but the soil best suited to it is a sandy loam. In all heavy soils it is more subject to disease, and the flavor, also, is much inferior. In breaking up good pasture land, the decaying sod answers sufficiently well for the first year in lieu of manure. Manure is applied either in rows or hills, or broadcast over the ground and plowed in—the latter in most cases being preferable. If the soil is good, but little manure is required. In highly enriched soil the plants are more liable to disease than when grown in soil that is naturally good. The best fertilizers are those of a dry or absorbent nature, as plaster, lime, superphosphate of lime and bone dust. For wet soils these are particularly beneficial, as they not only promote growth but prevent disease. Plant as early in spring as the ground can be had in fair working order, in hills or ridges about 3 feet apart, covering in light, warm soils about 4 inches deep, but in cold, wet situations 2½ or 3 inches will be sufficient.

Irish Cobbler—One of the first varieties that are ready for market and therefore will always command a good price. Skin is creamy white, sometimes netted, which is an indication of good quality; eyes are strong but slightly indented. The flesh is white and of fine flavor. 5 lbs. postpaid, 75c; pk. (15 lbs.), by express not prepaid, 90c; bu. (60 lbs.), by express not prepaid, \$3.00.

Triumph—Undoubtedly the earliest Potato grown; similar to Early Ohio in every respect, but claimed by the originator to be earlier than this standard well-known sort. We recommend this for first-early planting. Color beautiful light red, flesh white and firm. 5 lbs., postpaid, 75c; pk. (15 lbs.), by express not prepaid, 90c; bu. (60 lbs.), by express not prepaid, \$3.00.

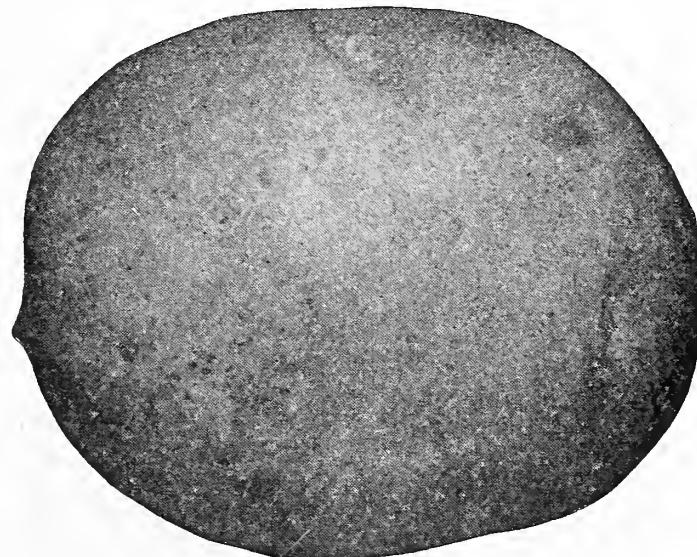
Early Ohio—Now widely known and deservedly one of the most popular sorts. It has the advantage of being fit for use and sale even before fully ripe. A few days earlier than the Early Rose, and similar in color and habit of growth. Quality dry and mealy. 5 lbs., postpaid, 75c; pk. (15 lbs.), by express not prepaid, 90c; bu. (60 lbs.), by express not prepaid, \$3.00.

Early Ohio, Red River Strain—This potato is grown in the famous Red River Valley and is an improvement on the Early Ohio. It is an excellent keeper, of choice quality, and is somewhat earlier and a more perfect shape. Color, reddish. We recommend this variety. 5 lbs., postpaid, 75c; pk. (15 lbs.), by express not prepaid, 90c; bu. (60 lbs.), by express not prepaid, \$3.00.

Early Beauty of Hebron—Rapid and vigorous grower, ripening a week ahead of Early Rose, which it resembles but far exceeds in productiveness. 5 lbs., postpaid, 75c; pk. (15 lbs.), by express not prepaid, 90c; bu. (60 lbs.), by express not prepaid, \$3.00.

Early Rose—This variety has been a great favorite for many years and many growers still claim that it has never been excelled in quality and productiveness. Potatoes are long in shape, good size and light pink in color at the bud end. They cook mealy and are of the finest flavor. 5 lbs., postpaid, 75c; pk. (15 lbs.), by express not prepaid, 90c; bu. (60 lbs.), by express not prepaid, \$3.00.

Burbank—Is largely used, and of good size, fine form and an excellent yielder. Flesh is white, very mealy and fine flavor. The best potato for baking. 5 lbs., postpaid, 75c; pk. (15 lbs.), by express not prepaid, 90c; bu. (60 lbs.), by express not prepaid, \$3.00.



CARMAN

Carman—The Carman is without exception the greatest yielding potato yet introduced. Large size and shapely form. Eyes are few and shallow. It is a perfect keeper. Skin and flesh extremely white. It has no hollow heart or any dark parts. Best of the late sorts. 5 lbs., postpaid, 75c; pk. (15 lbs.), by express not prepaid, 90c; bu. (60 lbs.), by express not prepaid, \$3.00.

Rural New Yorker—A very distinct and valuable cropper. Eyes are few and shallow. It is a very healthy, solid and vigorous variety, and always commands ready sale. Skin and flesh white and mealy. 5 lbs., postpaid, 75c; pk. (15 lbs.), by express not prepaid, 90c; bu. (60 lbs.), by express not prepaid, \$3.00.

Snow Flake—These potatoes are of a good, medium and uniform size, and somewhat elongated in shape. They are unsurpassed in quality, mealiness and flavor and are noted for their excellent cooking qualities. 5 lbs., postpaid, 75c; pk. (15 lbs.), by express not prepaid, 90c; bu. (60 lbs.), by express not prepaid, \$3.00.

SEED SWEET POTATOES

Bermuda.

5 lbs., postpaid, 70c

Early Red.

Peck (14 lbs.) by ex-

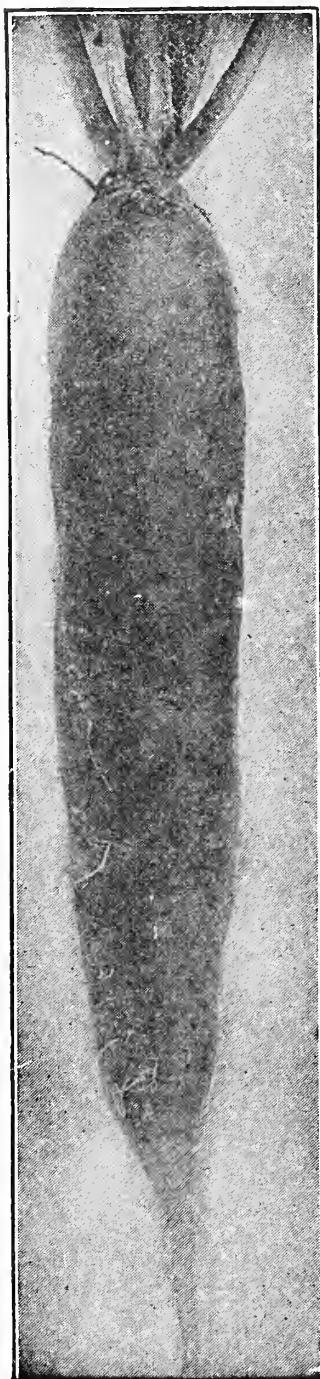
press not prepaid \$1.10

Yellow Nansemond.

Bushel (56 lbs) by ex-

Red Nansemond.

press not prepaid \$3.85



CHARTIER

RADISH

German—Radieschen, Rettige

One ounce to 50 feet of drill. 8 pounds to acre.

Culture—The soil for radishes should be very rich, light and mellow, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use, sow in gentle hotbeds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked, at intervals of ten or twelve days, for a succession as long as they may be wanted. The winter varieties should be sown in August, lifted before severe frost, and stored in the cellar.

Sow in drills 1 foot apart and cover lightly; thin out while small to 3 inches apart. Hoe often.

Livingston's Pearl—For forcing and outdoor use. Color pearl. Long, white, with waxy appearance; remains two weeks in eatable condition before going to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Vick's Scarlet Globe (Olive-shaped)—One of the very earliest; equally good for forcing or open culture in spring and early summer; color beautiful scarlet; crisp, juicy and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip—The famous small red variety and the earliest in cultivation. They are ready to pull in three weeks and remain fit for use longer than any other early variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Extra Early Scarlet Turnip (Forcing)—Best adapted for forcing or greenhouse culture; skin bright red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.95.

Golden Summer—Round, skin golden yellow; flesh white, firm, crisp and pleasant-flavored; valuable for summer; withstands heat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Large, White Summer—A handsome round or turnip-shaped variety; skin and flesh pure white, very crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

New Golden Globe—A perfect globe in shape; skin bright golden yellow; a rapid grower of fine qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

firm, crisp and tender. Finest of long white radishes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

WHITE STRASBURG



Philadelphia White Box—One of the best varieties for growing under glass or frames, as well as for outdoor culture; it is a rapid grower, with a short top; a beautiful round white variety; grows to a good size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Small White Turnip—A small, quick-growing, white turnip-shaped variety of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

French Breakfast—Pink color, olive-shaped and white-tipped. A favorite variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Icicle—The finest white variety, grows very rapidly, the roots attaining the length of 4 inches. Excellent flavor and desirable for home and market use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Wood's Early Frame—An excellent long red radish, with small top. Fine for forcing and outdoor culture. Crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Long White Lady Finger—Of rapid growth, beautiful shape; skin and flesh snow white, juicy,

White Strasburg—We have the very best obtainable strain of White Strasburg Radish; roots are long, handsome and tapering, and both skin and flesh pure white. Flesh firm, crisp and tender. Withstands severe heat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.45.

Giant White Stuttgart—A popular variety, very early and of quick growth. Globular in shape; skin and flesh pure white; juicy, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Chartier, or Long Rose, White Tipped—A very handsome variety; tender and crisp, and does not become pithy or hollow for a long time after attaining its full growth. Long, deep red with white tip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; 1 lb., \$1.75.

St. Louis White Summer—Grown by nearly every gardener; flesh pure white, very tender and of a delightful flavor. Very early and a quick grower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

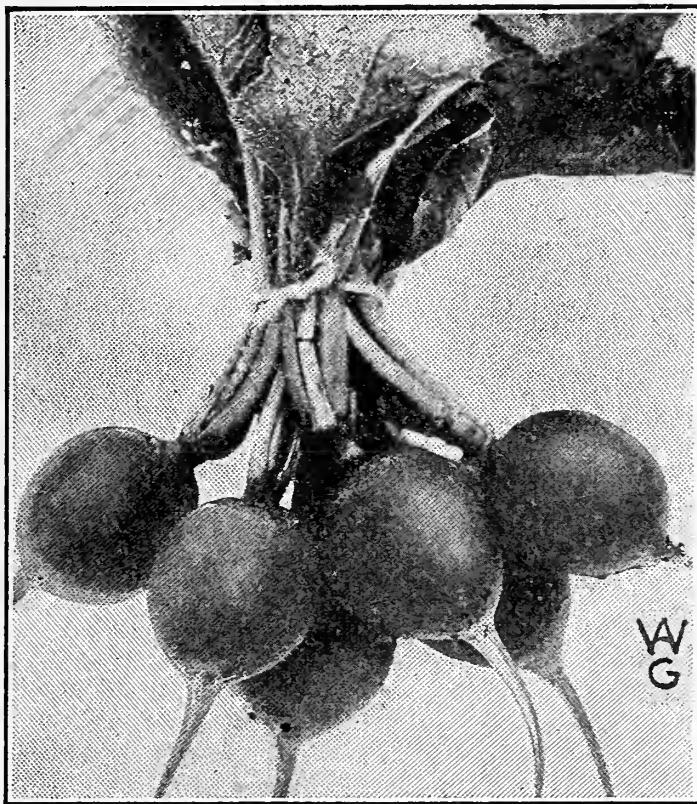
RADISHES—*Cont'd.*

Rose-Colored China Winter—Bright, rose-colored skin. One of the best for fall and winter use. Flesh firm and white, and quality unexcelled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Long Black Spanish—A long, black-skinned variety; flesh white and slightly pungent; one of the latest and hardiest. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Round Black Spanish—Skin black, roots globe-shaped; white-fleshed and of a piquant flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Long White Spanish—Flesh white and solid but milder than Black Spanish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

**EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP RADISH**

Early Scarlet White-tipped—We have an extra fine strain of this well-known kind; it is even in size, smooth, fine, bright scarlet with clean white tips, exceptionally early, splendid to bunch for market and finest for family use. Very crisp and tender, and it has every point of excellence necessary for a radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Celestial—This excellent variety is sold also as Chinese White Winter. It is known also as Chinese Rose. The roots are cylindrical, or largest near the bottom, stump-rooted or blunt at both ends. The skin is smooth and of a bright deep rose color. The flesh is white, firm, crisp and pungent. The tops are moderately large with leaves distinctly cut and divided; leaf stems tinged with rose. The roots are usually four to five inches long by about one and one-half to two inches in diameter when fully mature, sometimes growing considerably thicker. It is a desirable, late maturing garden sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.95.

Mixed Radishes—All kinds, colors and styles. A great variety; they will become ready for the table early, medium and late. You always have some that are just right, sweet and juicy. This mixture is for small gardens where space is limited and one sowing does for the whole season. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

RHUBARB**German—Rhabarber**

One ounce will produce 1,000 plants.
10 pounds to acre.

Culture—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. It may be propagated by seeds, but is usually grown from root. But, whether grown from seed or roots, a deep, rich soil, trenched to the depth of 2 or 3 feet, is required to insure the full development of the leaf stalks. Sow the seed in April in drills, and when the plants are of fair size, thin to 9 inches apart in the drills. In the fall following, or the next spring, the plants will be large enough to transplant into rows 3 feet apart, setting them the same distance apart in the rows. When grown from roots they are usually set in the spring, and sometimes in the fall; either spring or fall will do, but the spring is considered best.

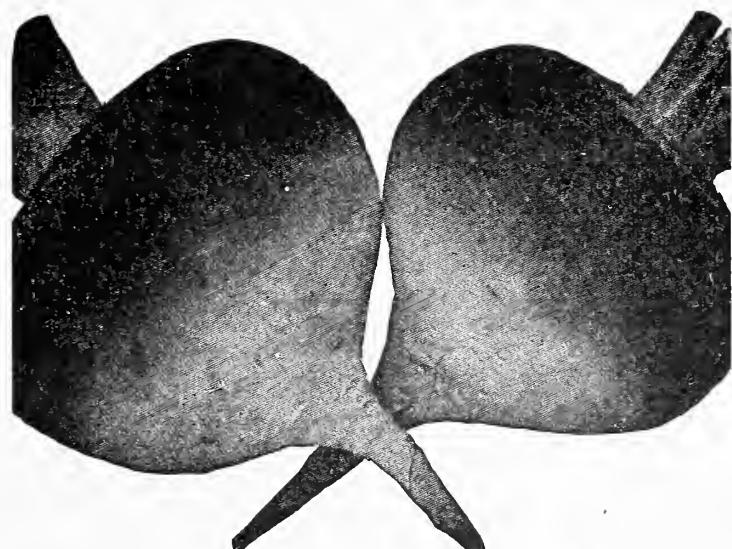
Myatt's Victoria—Large and desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

RUTABAGA**German—Steck-ruben**

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill;
2 pounds an acre.

Culture—Should be sown from the 20th of June to the middle of July, in drills 2 feet apart, and thinned out at the first working to 10 inches between the plants. Flesh close-grained, hard; will endure considerable cold. The roots are best preserved in a pit or cellar during winter, and are excellent for the table early in spring.

American Yellow Purple Top—Flesh very solid and fine quality. Largely grown for table and feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.



**AMERICAN YELLOW PURPLE TOP
RUTABAGA**

In buying, get the best, even at higher prices. You get results.

We pay postage on all garden seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter-pound.



SQUASH German—Kurbisse.

One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. an acre.

Culture—The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled, warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but the plants are less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted 4 feet apart each way and the winter sorts 8 feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. Care should be taken not to break the stems from the squashes intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

English White Vegetable Marrow. 60 Days—

Habit of vine half dwarf. Fruit cylindrical. 12 to 16 inches long and 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Skin smooth and cream-colored. Used the same as a bush squash; also sliced and prepared as Eggplant, which it much resembles, while much easier grown. Very valuable at seasons when the Eggplant cannot be had. Try it once. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Early White Bush Scallop, or Patty Pan—

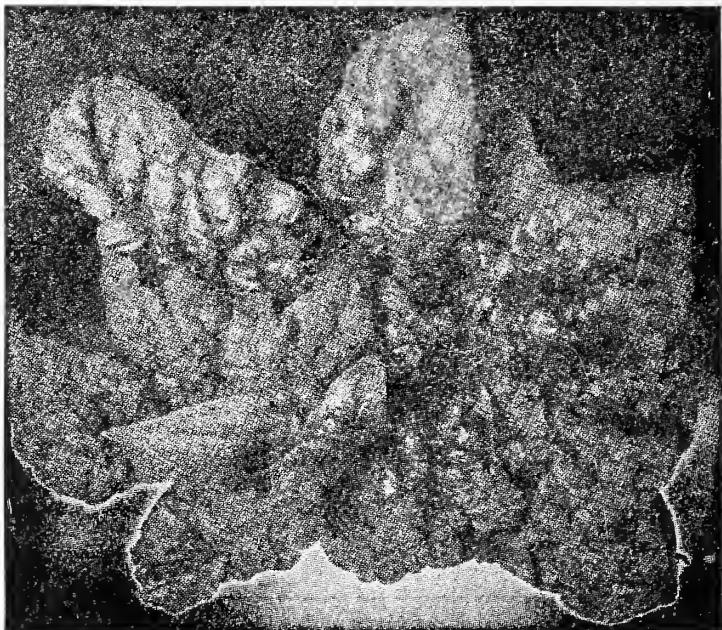
Matures early and will bear throughout the season if fruits are kept gathered. Squashes are clear white and of large size. Flesh is thick and very fine in quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Hubbard—Our own strain of Hubbard Squash is considered to be the finest of any grown. The fruit grown from our seed matures earlier, keeps better, and commands a higher price than that grown from other seed. The vines are of strong, running growth and bear a good number of large pear-shaped fruits. The shell is hard, strong and dark green in color; thickly covered with rough, warty growth. The flesh is a bright orange-yellow, fine-grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Giant Summer Crookneck—The largest and one of the earliest summer varieties; fruits often two feet long, very warty and deep orange in color. It is of dwarf bushy habit and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Winter Crookneck—Skin green, mottled and striped like cushaw pumpkin. Long, solid neck. Dry and sweet flesh. Fine keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Italian Vegetable Marrow—The vines are of bush habit and produce large, much elongated fruits, dark green at first, but as they mature become marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes. Every one should grow a few hills. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.



BLOOMSDALE SPINACH

SPINACH

German—Spinat

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 12 to 16 pounds an acre.

Culture—This is a very important crop in our market gardens, and is one of the most easily managed of all vegetables, requiring but little culture, and may be had fit for use the entire season. The main crop is sown in September. It is sometimes covered up in exposed places with straw or salt hay during winter, which prevents it from being cut by frost; but in sheltered fields there is no necessity for covering. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August. Spinach is best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil.

Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved—This is the hardest spinach and is renowned for its good market qualities; it grows very rapidly; the leaves are wrinkled or curled like the Savoy cabbage. Very popular with market gardeners, and this variety weighs much heavier than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

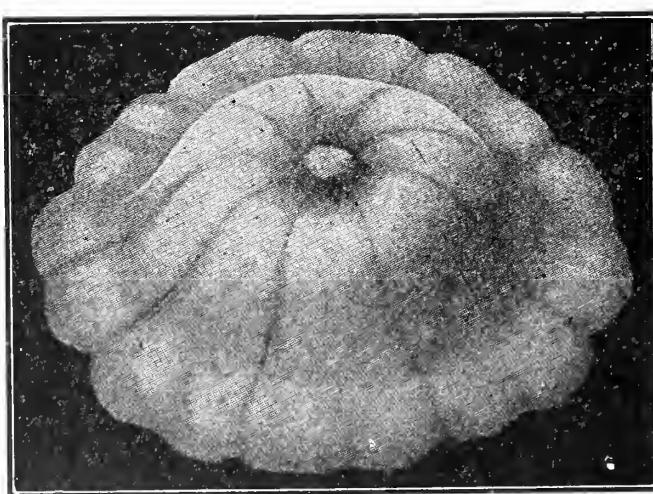
Long Standing—The best for spring sowing. Stands a long time before shooting to seed. Large thick leaves, excellent for greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.15.

New Zealand—Makes a luxuriant growth all summer. In appearance entirely distinct from other spinach. Its quality is very desirable and tender. Soak the seed in warm water before planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

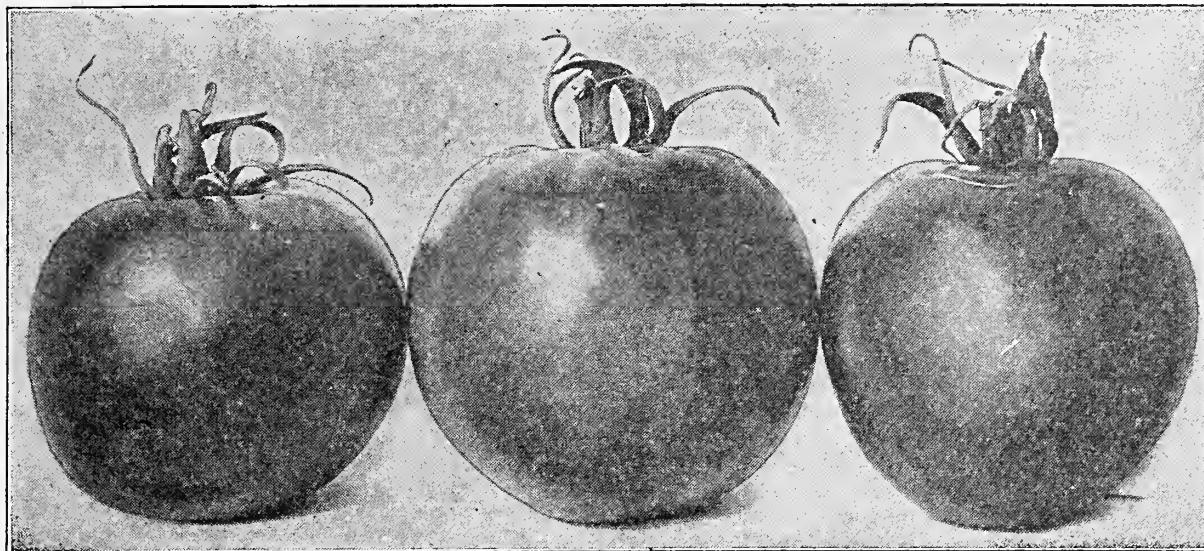
Round Thick Leaf—Leaves large and fleshy. An excellent market sort. Good for either spring or fall sowing. Grown extensively everywhere. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Landreth's Bloomsdale—Known as the Blue Bag Spinach. An extra curled variety, best suitable for autumn sowing. Leaves twisted and bloated and therefore adapted for shipping to long distances, and at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities. Put up in 5-pound bags. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 95c.

Prickly Winter—A very hardy variety and will withstand severe weather better than any other sort. It is used largely for fall sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP SQUASH

**DWARF CHAMPION TOMATOES****TOMATOES****German—Liebesapfel****HOME GARDENER:—Plant enough Tomatoes to can for next winter's use.**

One ounce will produce 1,500 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to transplant for one acre.

Culture—The tomato is raised from seed, which should be sown in the hotbed about February 20, and continuous sowings made until April 1, according as the plants are wanted for use. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant to 4 inches apart; and, after three or four weeks, transplant from the hotbed into a cold frame, setting the plants 8 inches apart each way. (A cold frame is simply a low wooden frame covered with glass, used to protect such plants as are not sufficiently hardy to withstand our winters.) Keep the plants cool so as to make them stocky. Set out in the open ground about June 1, in well-enriched soil, setting the plants 5 feet apart each way.

June Pink—Very early and of medium size. Round, smooth and very solid. Color pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.

Acme—Early and bears fruit until cut off by frost. Fruit is purplish, always round, smooth and of good size, and is borne in clusters of four or five; free from cracks and stands shipment well. Flesh is solid and of excellent flavor. Excellent for home and market. Does well both outdoors and under glass. This is a good canning variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c, 1 lb., \$3.25.

Livingston's Beauty—A very fine variety of large size, grows in clusters of four or five, color glossy crimson with a purplish tinge. Very solid, with a tough skin, making it a desirable market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Earliana—Is a very early large variety, of uniform size, and very productive. The fruit is round, smooth and firm; color bright red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25.

John Baer—Of all tomatoes this is the most handsome yet introduced. It is an early variety of bright scarlet color, good size and smooth; ripening close to the stem. It is a wonderful cropper. The seed we offer was grown from the introducer's stock. If you want a tomato that will give entire satisfaction in every respect, give

this a trial. You will order more next year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Truckers' Favorite—An early tomato, which ripens evenly and is of excellent flavor; solid flesh; purplish red. On account of its large size it makes the perfect shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25.

Early Detroit—The largest and best in shape of the early purplish pink tomatoes. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit exceptionally uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, heavy, firm, smooth and well adapted for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25.

Buckeye State—A new variety nearly twice the size of Beauty; very smooth, solid and of fine quality; very promising, as so few large tomatoes are smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c, 1 lb., \$3.25.

Livingston's Globe—Perfectly globe-shaped, very early, large, smooth, has few seeds, firm fleshed, ripens evenly, rose-colored tinged with purple, very productive, an excellent keeper, flavor superb. A fine variety for greenhouse or for early outdoor growing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Magnus—It is thicker, heavier and more solid than Acme or Beauty, making it easy of cultivation. The form is perfect, uniformly large and very deep from stem to blossom end. It ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem and the flavor is most desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; 1 lb., \$4.00.

Petersen's Red Rock—A wonderful fine variety, extraordinarily solid, free from excessive water, smooth as an apple and red as it is possible to be. No sort is its superior in texture or flavor. A very heavy producer and an excellent shipper makes this a favorite tomato to truckers and growers. Undoubtedly the finest large red tomato now in use. Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; 1 lb., \$4.00.

Ponderosa—This is the largest fruited tomato and is of fine quality for slicing. The vines are of strong growth; fruits oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are of solid flesh with small

**TOMATOES—Cont'd.**

seed cells; of fine flavor. Planted in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound or more. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25.

Golden Queen—Fruit large and smooth; color a beautiful golden yellow, sometimes with a slight blush of red, as smooth and well-shaped as the best of the red varieties and of superior flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25.

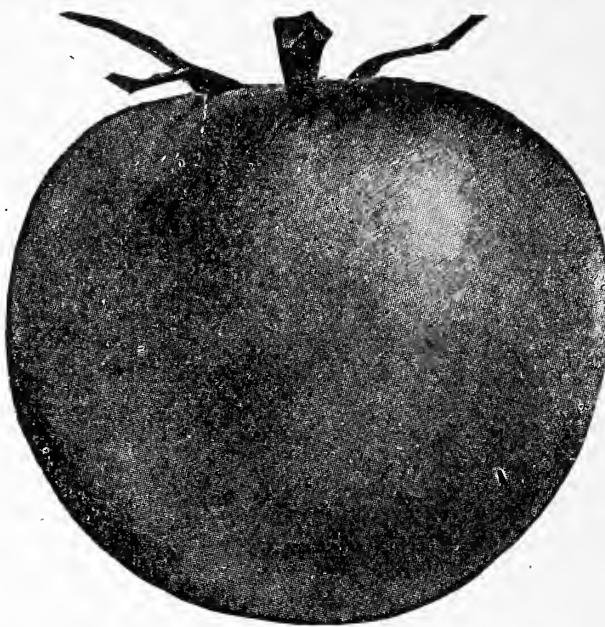
Dwarf Champion—A purplish pink variety forming a strong, erect, bushy plant two feet high. Often sold as tree tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, fairly solid and of good flavor. Desirable for forcing, as it can be planted close to the glass and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25.

White's Excelsior—A first-class main crop purple tomato of large size. It is quite early and bears fruit until frost. The fruit is large, heavy and solid, coloring evenly about the stem, with no hard core and few seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Stone—One of the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being larger, smoother, more uniform and better colored. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit round, deep scarlet, slightly flattened, very large and astonishingly heavy. The quality is unexcelled. Not subject to rot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25.

SMALL FRUITED TOMATOES

Red Cherry—Borne in clusters, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Fine for pickles and preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

**STONE TOMATO**

Yellow Cherry—Differs from Red Cherry in color only. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

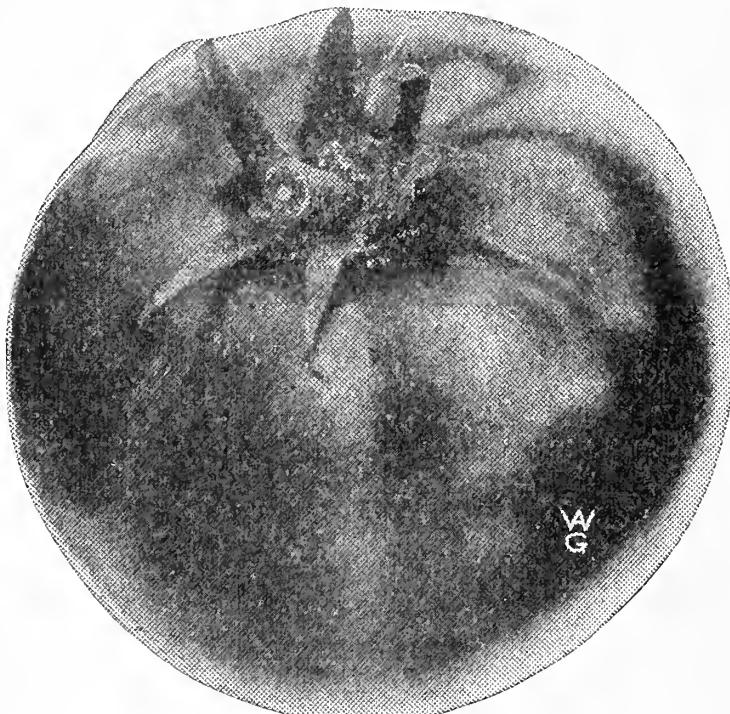
Red Pear—Fruits bright red and of excellent flavor. Used to make Tomato Figs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Yellow Pear—Fruit two inches long, 1 inch in diameter. Pickled in unbroken form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Yellow Plum—Plum-shaped, yellow flesh, fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Peach—Resembles peach in shape and size. Desirable for preserving or decoration. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Strawberry, or Husktomato, also called Ground Cherry. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk and are of delicious flavor, either raw or preserved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

**PONDEROSA TOMATO****TOBACCO****German—Tabak**

One oz. will sow 25 feet square, and produce plants for one acre.

Culture—Seeds may be started in hotbeds, or sown in the open ground as soon as the ground can be worked, in rich, dry soil; rake off the bed, and sow broadcast, pressing down firmly and evenly, covering the seed very slightly; keep free from weeds, and water frequently if the weather is dry; set out the first of June, 3 feet apart, in land that has been heavily manured.

Missouri Broad Leaf—A well-known standard sort; very large yielder, an ideal sort for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—A popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30.

Fine Havana—Finest strain of imported seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

White Burley, Improved—This variety is the leading type, having been greatly improved. The leaves are very large, wide, porous and make fine plug filler and wrappers. Very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

“An Army Marches on Its Stomach”
WILL YOU DO YOUR BIT?

SORREL

A hardy plant grown for its leaves, which are used as boiling "greens" or salad, also for making soup. Seed should be sown thinly in drills early in the spring. When well started thin out to stand four to six inches apart in the row. The leaves can be gathered for use at any time after the plants are well started in growth, and the roots will continue to produce a further supply. The plant is entirely hardy, and starting into growth early the following spring will afford a large supply of fine "greens" quite early in the spring.

987 Broad-Leaved—This is the best variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts; lb., \$1.75.

TURNIPS

German—Ruben

One oz. will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 lbs. will sow an acre.

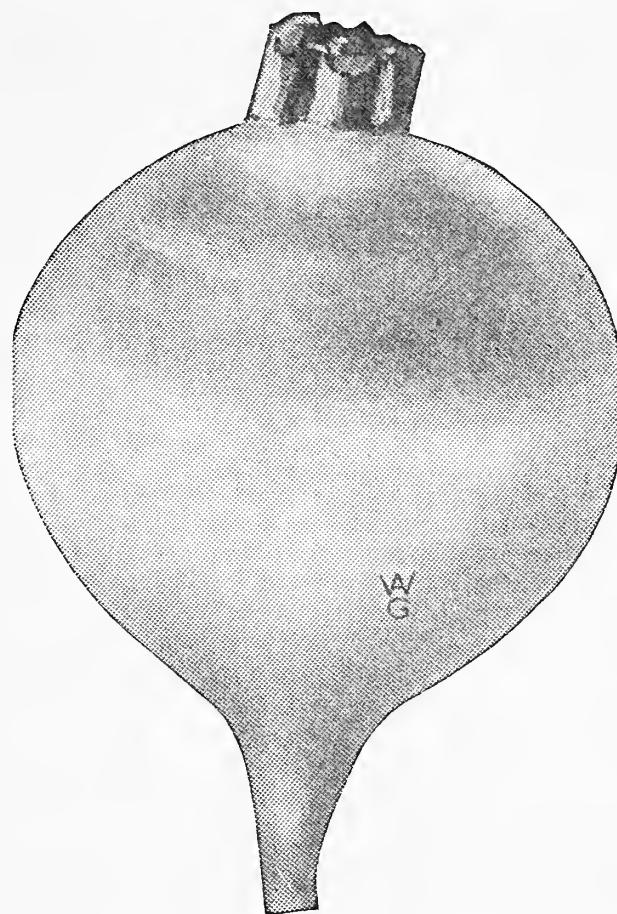
Culture—For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring in drills 15 inches apart and thin to 8 inches apart as soon as the plants are large enough to handle. For succession, sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week of July, from which time until the end of August sowings may be made for main and late crops. The sowings should be made just before rain if possible, a rapid growth being important.

Amber Globe—Excellent for table use or feeding stock; flesh yellow, firm and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Seven Top, or Turnip Winter Greens—Cultivated extensively in the south for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root and is only recommended for the tops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Red, or Purple Top, Strap-Leaved—An early variety and a great favorite for table use. Leaves few, entire, upright in growth. Root of medium size. Color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine-grained and tender. Also called Early Red Top, Strap-Leaved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Long White Cow Horn—Clear white, except a little shade of green at the top; long, slightly

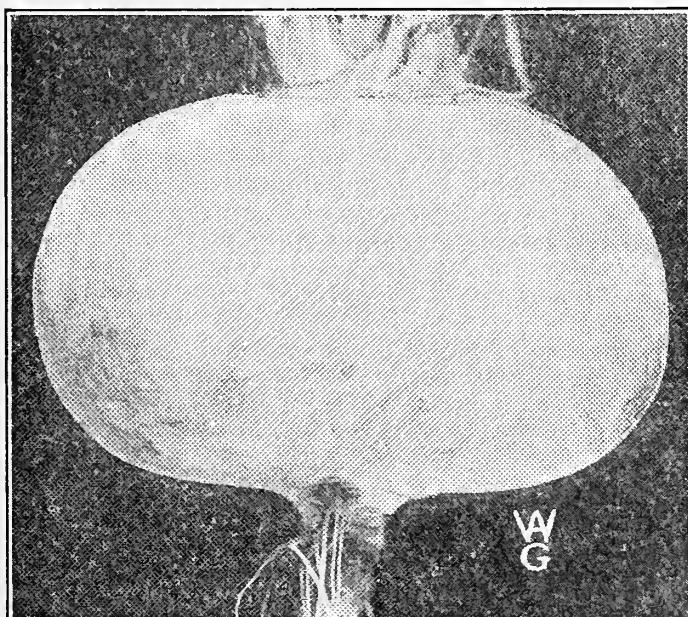


PURPLE TOP, STRAP-LEAVED TURNIP

crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Delicate and well-flavored, of very rapid growth and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—This choice variety is not only a beautiful and unusually delicious vegetable, but pleases the grower by maturing a week earlier than the earliest of other sorts. It is of medium size, flat and thick, with smooth, bright purple top, snow white flesh, and little given to leaves. It accommodates itself to either spring or fall maturity, and is a delight to those who appreciate the food value and fine flavor of a good turnip. A heavy cropper, it deserves the greatest favor from the market gardener, and is surely a top-notcher for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Early Red Top Globe—65 days. Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all. Globular in shape, very handsome and of superior quality either for the table or stock. It is a heavy producer, early and an excellent keeper. Flesh is pure white and the best flavored of all turnips, raw or cooked. It is in best condition for table use when the roots are about three inches in diameter. Largely grown for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



AMBER GLOBE TURNIP

MISCELLANEOUS ROOTS

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

A saving of one or two years is gained by planting roots. Those offered below are strong two-year-old roots and the proper size for testing.

Columbian Mammoth White.....\$1.25 per 100
Conover's Colossal.....1.25 per 100
Palmetto.....1.25 per 100

MISCELLANEOUS ROOTS—*Cont'd.*

PEANUTS

The peanut thrives best on a light, sandy soil. Plant in April. Will produce from 25 to 75 bushels per acre, according to the soil, and are as easily cultivated as corn. Qt., 25c; gal., 85c.

ARTICHOKEs

This plant resembles the potato in appearance but differs in flavor. It is used as a vegetable, also for feeding hogs and cattle. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and cultivate the same as potatoes. **Jerusalem**.....50c per peck **Green Globe French**.....65c per peck

HORSE RADISH ROOTS

In order to produce good marketable horse radish roots in one season, plant small pieces of root from six to eight inches in length in good rich soil. Cover the top of the root with two inches of ground. It is hardy and may be left in the ground until spring before digging.

Horse Radish Roots.....\$1.25 per 100

RHUBARB ROOTS

These are easily planted and continue vigorous many years. They require rich, well-manured ground, and can be planted early in spring or in fall. Set the roots 3 feet apart each way.

Rhubard Roots.....each, 15c

CHIVES

Chives are very hardy and can be grown in any common garden soil, where they will grow readily and increase, so as to make division necessary. The tops appear very early in spring and can be cut throughout the season as needed.

Chives.....per bunch, 15c

HERB SEEDS

Culture—Sow early in spring in shallow drills, 1 foot apart; when up a few inches thin out or transplant. They should be cut on a dry day just before they come into full blossom, tied in bunches and hung up or spread thinly on a floor to dry. Those marked with a * are perennial.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.
Anise —For flavoring.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30
*Balm —For tea or wine.....	.05	.20	.60
Basil, Sweet —Used in soups.	.05	.15	.40
Bene —Used medicinally.....	.05	.10	.30
Borage —Excellent for bees...	.05	.15	.40
Caraway —Used in bread, etc.	.05	.10	.25
*Catnip —Relished by cats...	.10	.30	1.00
Chamomile —Used medicinally	.10	.30	1.00
Coriander —Very aromatic...	.05	.10	.25
Cumin —For flavoring pastry.	.05	.10	.30
Dill —For Dill Pickles.....	.05	.15	.40
*Fennel, Sweet —For sauces.	.05	.10	.25
*Horehound —For coughs....	.05	.25	.75
*Lavender —For perfume....	.05	.20	.60
*Pennyroyal —Used for medicine.....	.10	.85	3.00
*Peppermint —For flavoring.	.25		
*Rosemary —For seasoning...	.05	.40	1.25
*Rue —Used for seasoning....	.05	.30	1.00
Saffron —For flavoring and coloring.....	.05	.15	.40
*Sage —For seasoning fowls, etc.....	.05	.20	.50

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.
*Savory, Summer —For flavoring.....	.05	.25	.75
*Savory, Winter —For flavoring.....	.05	.40	1.25
*Sweet Marjoram —For flavoring.....	.05	.20	.60
*Tansy —For medicinal purposes.....	.10	.30	1.00
Tarragon —(Plants only, see page 264).....			
*Thyme, Broad-leaved English10	.40	1.25
Thyme, French Summer10	.45	1.50
*Wormwood . Used medicinally.....	.05	.25	.75

COLLECTIONS

These Collections offer you seeds for your garden at greatly reduced prices. The seed is the same as listed in our catalog elsewhere.

PETERSEN'S BANNER COLLECTION NO. 1.

This famous collection of ours has proved so satisfactory that our customers look forward to it, as it covers such a wide range for so small a cost.

FOR ONLY 40 CENTS we will send 6 packets vegetable seeds and 4 packets flower seeds, as follows:

One package each, Egyptian Beet, Immensity Lettuce, White Tipped Radish, Magnus Tomato, Danvers Carrot, Broad-Leaved Spinach, Finest Mixed Asters, Candytuft, Zinnias, Sweet Peas or Petunias.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we will send 3 Banner Collections.

COLLECTION NO. 2 CHILDREN'S GARDEN COLLECTION

The garden can be made more beautiful and attractive by planting a few flower seeds, and the children will surely be interested and take pride in a little garden of their own, no matter how small.

We have put up a collection of ten packets, flowers all easily grown and will bloom the first season if sown in the spring. We will furnish the entire collection for **only 30 cents**.

One package each: Sweet Alyssum, Bachelor's Button, California Poppy, Mignonette, Nasturtium (dwarf), Phlox Drummondii, Marigold, Zinnia, Four-O'clock, Balsam Flower.

COLLECTION NO. 3

\$1.40 COLLECTION FOR ONLY 75 CENTS

This collection is our best bargain in vegetable seeds—no two alike. It contains every requisite for an early garden.

One package each, Beet, Cabbage, Cucumber, Lettuce, Rockyford Muskmelon, Red Globe Onion, Parsnip, White-Tipped Radish, Spinach, Kale, Tomato, Carrot, Celery (Stalk or Rooted Celery), Sugar Corn (Early and Late), White Strasburg Radish, Edmand Beet, Valentine Beans, Alaska Peas, Parsley, and a package of our famous Butter Lettuce. **All for 75 cents.**



Our Collections are selected from the very best varieties. Save by ordering a Collection. See other collections on page 32.

COLLECTION NO. 4

\$1.00 COLLECTION FOR 65 CENTS

1 Large Pkt. Golden Wax Beans.....	\$0.10
1 Large Pkt. Beet, Crosby's Egyptian.....	.05
1 Large Pkt. Cabbage, Brunswick.....	.05
1 Large Pkt. Cucumber, Jersey Pickle.....	.05
1 Large Pkt. Carrot, Long Orange.....	.05
1 Large Pkt. Sweet Corn, Favorite.....	.10
1 Large Pkt. Lettuce, Prize Head.....	.05
1 Large Pkt. Watermelon, Tom Watson.....	.05
1 Large Pkt. Onion, Southport Red Globe..	.10
1 Large Pkt. Peas, American Wonder (Dwf.)	.10
1 Large Pkt. Radish, Scarlet Globe.....	.05
1 Large Pkt. Tomato, Dwarf Champion.....	.10
1 Large Pkt. Turnip, Early Purple Top.....	.05
1 Large Pkt. Celery, White Plum10

Total..... \$1.00

All for 65 cents.

COLLECTION NO. 5

THIS 70c COLLECTION FOR 35c

One Packet Each, 10 packets in all, for 35c.
Aster, Alyssum (Little Gem), Morning Glory, Nas-
turtium, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Sweet
Peas and Verbena.

All for 35 cents.

COLLECTION NO. 6

Earliest of All—

Beans, Stringless.....	\$0.10
Beet, Crosby's Egyptian.....	.10
Cabbage, Wakefield.....	.10
Corn, Early White Cory.....	.10
Carrot, Half-long.....	.10
Cucumber, Long Green.....	.10
Lettuce, Philadelphia Butter.....	.10
Pea, Laxtonian.....	.10
Radish, Scarlet Globe.....	.10
Tomato, Beauty.....	.15

\$1.05

All for 70 cents.

GLIDDEN

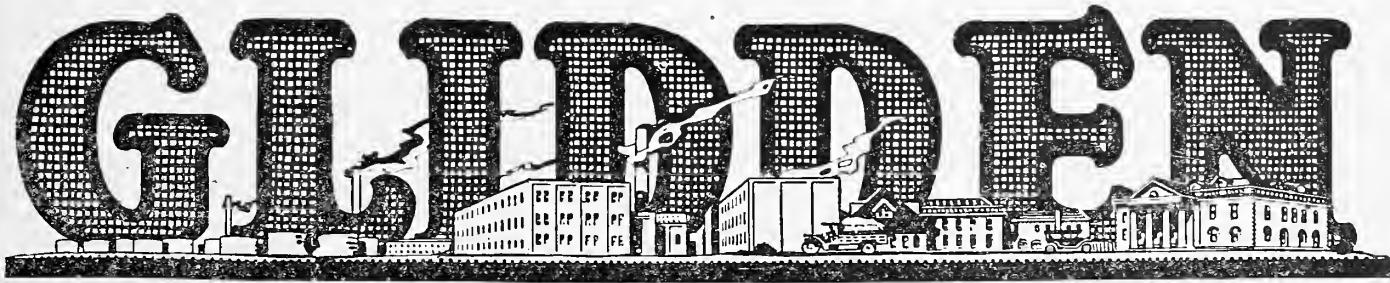
Insecticides and Fungicides

Glidden Insecticides and Fungicides are thoroughly effective and very economical to use because they provide maximum proportions of insect poisons. They are very light, do not settle quickly in water, and the exceedingly fine powder particles adhere closely and spread thoroughly over the surface, insuring the greatest effectiveness possible.

The chewing insects are best controlled with Glidden Arsenate of Lead or Glidden Arsenate of Calcium. Fungus diseases such as rot, blight and mildew are prevented with Glidden Bordeaux Mixture. An effective combination insecticide and fungicide is offered in Glidden Bordo-Arsenate.

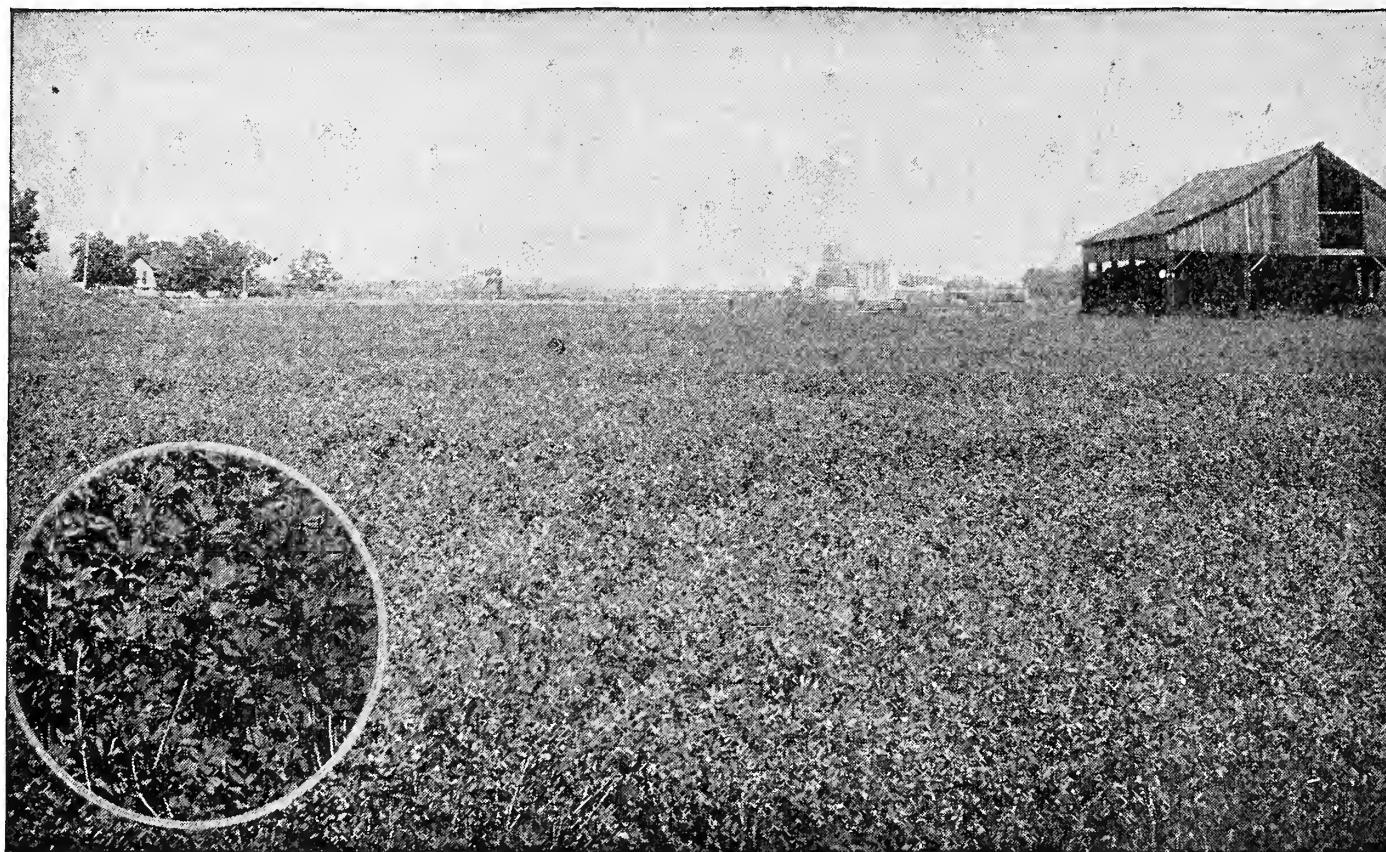
Submit your specific problem for expert advice. Literature and detailed information will be supplied gladly upon request.

Arsenate of Calcium, 1 lb. pkg.....	50c; if by mail add 10c
Arsenate of Lead, 1 lb. pkg.....	55c; if by mail add 10c
Bordeaux Mixture, 1 lb. pkg.....	40c; if by mail add 10c





FIELD SEEDS



FIELD OF ALFALFA

The great war has caused a shortage of feedstuffs as well as a shortage of field seeds. We suggest that you increase your acreage in feed crops, and order your seed early so you will be sure of getting it. ORDER NOW.

CLOVER SEEDS

White Dutch Clover (*Trifolium Repens*)—Not a heavy producer of hay, but invaluable in permanent pastures. Will grow on any soil, but luxuriates in damp locations and in damp seasons. It is very persistent in growth on rich soils, affording rare feed, but on thin soils will not succeed. Fine for lawns. Sow 6 lbs. to the acre. Price per lb., 65c.

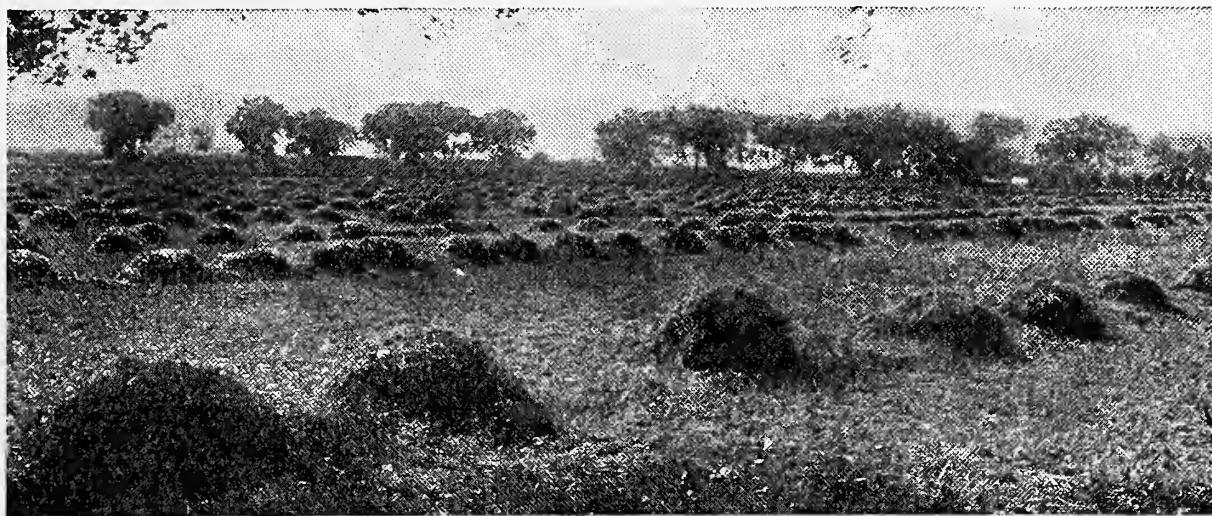
Alfalfa or Lucerne (*Medicago Sativa*)—In localities where it flourishes this is one of the most valuable among the clovers. Standing for years, shooting its roots downward till they are ten to fifteen feet below the surface, it resists the driest weather, and when every blade of grass drops for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in genial spring. It does not succeed on compact clay, nor on land with impermeable subsoil. Far from exhausting the land, it increases fertility, as has been fully established. Cattle pastured upon Alfalfa are apt to eat off the crowns, consequently the best practice is to cut it and stall-feed the animals. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.45; bu., \$13.20.

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium Hybridum*)—The earliest large clover. Possibly a hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet, extremely valuable for pasturage or soiling. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike, which lands, after three years in Alsike and an intermediate grain crop, will again produce Red clover. The flowers are a distinct light pink, and afford fine pasturage for bees. This clover seeds itself freely the first year and every year, and does well as far north as Canada. This is sometimes added to pasturage mixture. Sow 8 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.25; bu., \$20.50.

Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Alba*)—Sweet clover has been attracting great attention during the last few years until the seed seems to be in even greater demand than alfalfa seed. In fact, the seed is very high again this year. A few of the reasons why the sweet clover crop is valuable are:

1. It grows readily on most all soils and locations.
2. If alfalfa does not do well on your farm try sweet clover first.

You run no risk in sending cash with order. Our reputation as honest and experienced seedsmen is well known, while our financial responsibility can be learned from any bank, trust company, or merchant who subscribes to either of the commercial agency reports.

SWEET CLOVER—*Cont'd.*

FIELD OF SWEET CLOVER

3. Sweet clover brings land up rapidly to a high state of fertility and fits it not only for alfalfa but for crops of all kinds.

4. It can be pastured while alfalfa cannot, and stands pasturing better even than red clover.

5. Cattle and hogs both very soon acquire a taste for sweet clover and relish it and thrive on it.

6. While formerly sweet clover was considered of no value whatever and regarded as a roadside nuisance it is now a well established fact that all kinds of stock learn to eat it just as readily as men learn to eat many things that do not taste just right at first.

7. It makes a profitable hay crop if cut early, before it gets too large, while the second crop may be harvested for seed.

8. Eight to twelve bushels of seed can easily be hulled from an acre and the seed is in demand at high prices.

Sow 15 to 30 pounds of seed per acre either spring or fall, but preferably in spring. The white-blossomed variety is the most valuable, although the yellow is just as good for inoculating and fertilizing. Hulled seed is preferable to unhulled, as it germinates more readily.

Prices: **Hulled Seed, White Blossom.** By mail: Lb., 50c. Freight: Lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.45; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$23.00. Bags included.

Unhulled Seed, White Blossom. By freight: Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$16.50.

Yellow Blossom Hulled Seed. By freight: Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$21.50.

(Sweet clover prices are subject to change.)

Red Clover, Mammoth—On rich, loamy soils this variety, if the seed be true to name, develops twice as much bulk of stem and leaf as the common Red. Consequently, it is very valuable as a fertilizer. It is a plant of longer life than the common Red clover, and earlier to start in spring growth. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to acre. Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.40; bu., \$24.60.

Red Clover (*Trifolium Pratense*)—This is the most widely cultivated of the pastural plants; loosening the soil and admitting the air and draw-

ing up and storing away near the surface the valuable principles scattered in the earth beneath, it is regarded as one of the best of vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of the highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smothers noxious weeds. It is a lime plant and does well on stiff loams. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.20; bu., \$24.00.

Crimson Clover (*Trifolium Incarnatum*)—This clover is very popular, being a valuable addition in economical farming; that is to say, it produces such a mass of top and such a mass of roots that it is very valuable as a soil restorer. The seed may be sown any time from May to October. If sown early the first growth is available in the autumn, and will make a good crop of hay the following spring, or it may be turned under early in the spring, preceding corn or other crops. It roots very deeply and collects a large amount of nitrogen and potash. Cattle are fond of the hay, which should be cut as soon as in full bloom; but the plant is principally used for ploughing under as a green crop. The quantity sown to the acre is 15 lbs. broadcast. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; bu., \$23.00.

In these times, when farm products are so badly needed and you are getting good prices for all you produce

SOW BEST SEEDS YOU CAN BUY

Our seeds are tested seed and have stood a rigid germination test before being sent to you.

Sow our seed for bumper crops



GRASS SEEDS



FIELD OF RED TOP

If by parcel post see page 50.

Prices subject to market changes.

Canadian Blue Grass—Resembles somewhat the Kentucky Blue Grass, but is not of so good quality. It is grown very extensively in Canada and some parts of the United States. It will thrive even on hard clay soils and having an extended root development forms a heavy turf. Grows from one to two feet high. Sow 30 lbs. of seed to the acre. Lb., 20c; 7 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ bu.), \$1.10; 14 lbs. (1 bu.), \$1.90.

Kentucky Blue Grass—This makes the best, sweetest pasture and most nutritious for all kinds of stock. Kentucky has long been famous for its high bred horses and its Blue Grass pastures. It is now possible to establish on most any farm a blue grass pasture of greatest verdure which will give very profitable returns. This grass is the first to start up in the spring and remains green until snow flies in the fall. It is very hardy and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or tramping of hoofs. The roots are so thick and stout as to form a tough sod. Blue grass requires about two years to get well started and for that reason it is often sown in mixture with other grasses. It will do well on almost any land. Sometimes called "June Grass." From 20 to 25 pounds of seed required to the acre when sown alone. We wish to call particular attention to the cleanliness of our Blue Grass. We sell Kentucky Blue Grass at the lawful weight of 14 lbs. to the bushel. Its uniform growth and its beautiful color make it also very desirable for lawns. Our brands are used extensively throughout the parks. Lb., 35c; 7 lbs., \$1.95; 14 lbs., \$3.75.

English, or Perennial Rye Grass—This is becoming well known in this country as a valuable pasture grass which will bear frequent close cropping. Produces an abundance of foliage which remains bright and green during the season. The hay is relished by all kinds of stock. It will grow well on almost any land but does better on such land as will produce a good corn crop. Lb., 25c; 20 lbs., \$3.50.

Italian Rye Grass—This is, like the Perennial Rye Grass, valuable for pasture and also for hay. It thrives on rich, moist land, where from three to four cuttings may be made in a season. It grows very quickly and will stand close pasturage. About 24 pounds of seed required to the acre. Lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$2.60.

Orchard Grass—A valuable grass for pasture or hay land, and on account of its earliness is very well adapted for a permanent pasture. It furnishes the first green grass in the spring and until late in the fall. When closely cropped it grows up very



ITALIAN RYE GRASS

What you'll grow depends largely on the seeds. Are you sure they are the variety you want to plant—true to name? Will they grow? Have they the vitality to produce good strong plants? If you want to be surer of these things plant our seeds—they have been proven to be the best for this territory.

It will pay you to buy from a reliable house.

**ORCHARD GRASS—Cont'd.**

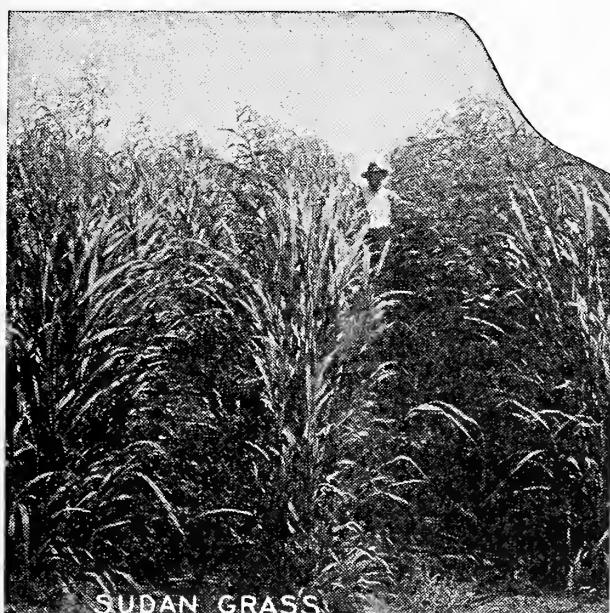
quickly and is ready for grazing again in ten or twelve days. When grown for hay, more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and when only one crop is cut the aftergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid and rich pasture till late in the fall. It will stand drought and is hardy. It grows in tufts, and is therefore best sown with red clovers, rye grass, etc. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and groves. Grows on all kinds of land but does best on deep, rich, sandy loam or clay soils. Sow 22 lbs. to the acre when alone or proportionately with other grass. Lb., 40c; 14 lbs. (bu.), \$4.50.

Red Top—In chaff. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

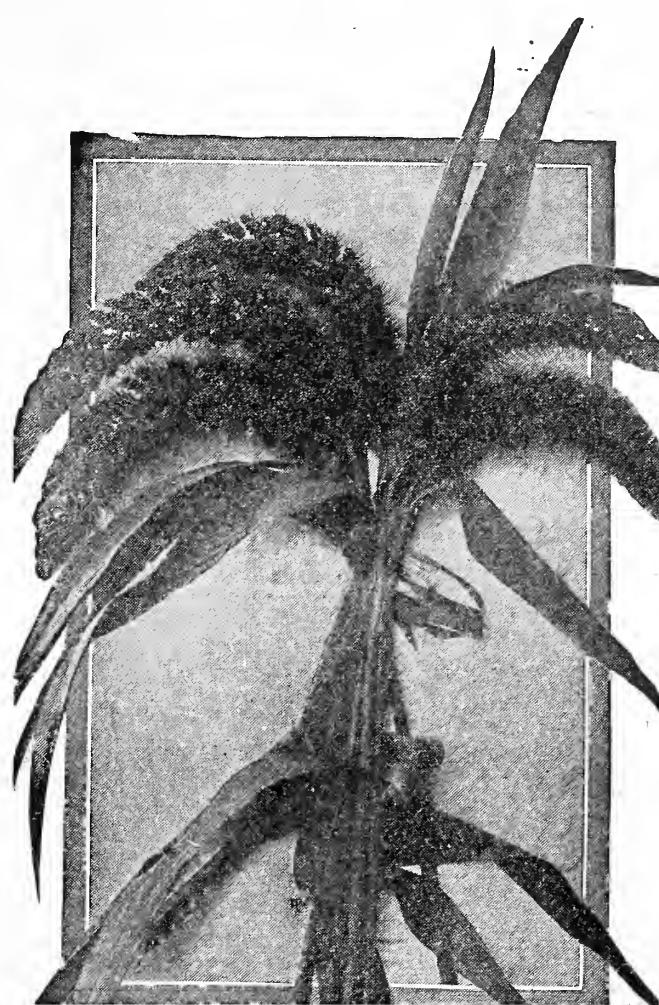
Red Top—Recleaned, Solid Seed. A valuable grass for moist, rich soils, where it thrives very luxuriantly. It is a good variety to sow with timothy and clover for meadow or pasture and is more permanent than either of the other two. On good soil it grows about two feet high; on poor gravelly land about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on alkali land where other grasses failed. Red Top is commonly known as Herd's Grass, and should be more extensively grown, especially in combination with other grasses. Solid Seed Red Top is free from chaff. Ten pounds to acre. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$16.50.

Bermuda Grass—This is a dwarf perennial plant and spreads by means of its long, many jointed root stalks and for this reason is hard to eradicate when it has once secured a foothold. Is not effected by hot weather and will live under water for a long time. Makes a durable lawn and is also good to hold embankments. Seed is very slow to germinate and requires heat and moisture. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

English Blue Grass, or Meadow Fescue—Especially adapted for permanent pasture and is also fine for hay. Grows two to three feet high, but not in tufts like Orchard Grass. The hay is very nutritious and cattle thrive on it whether dry



SUDAN GRASS



GOLDEN MILLET

or green. Succeeds even in poor soil, and as the roots penetrate deep, from 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. As a fertilizer it has valuable properties. It will stand freezing very effectually and its use is becoming more widespread each year. About 24 lbs. of seed is sown to the acre. Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$30.00.

Timothy—As a crop for hay, timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. It yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. It is not suited for a permanent pasture, as it will in the course of a few years run out. It is, however, well adapted to early spring grazing as it starts up quickly in the spring, and in favorable fall weather can be pastured in the autumn as well. The largest crops of hay are raised on rich land. It is not suited for light, sandy soil so well as some other grasses. The most important point in the growing of timothy is the selection of good seed. Poor seed, besides containing weed seed, will not all grow. That which does germinate is weak and produces few stalks and seed heads. Only 11 lbs. of seed required to the acre when sown alone. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; bu., \$5.85. 100 lbs., \$12.75.



GRASSES—Continued

Golden Millet—Golden Millet is very sweet, palatable, and when fed to dairy cows produces a large amount of milk. On good rich soil it grows four to five feet high. It is very tender if cut at the right stage, which is when it is in full bloom. A good yield is from three to five tons of hay to the acre. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 80c; bu., \$3.35.

Common, or Northern Millet—Common Millet does not yield so much hay nor so good hay as the Golden. It is usually much cheaper than true Golden. Grows usually from two and one-half to four feet high and makes excellent hay. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 70c; bu., \$3.10.

Hungarian—(Dark Seed.) Often called Hungarian Grass. Many regard this as being better even than Golden Millet, as it is about one week earlier and requires less moisture. The hay is fine and of excellent feeding value. It is especially valuable on account of its requiring such a short season to make a fine crop of most excellent hay. For this reason it is much used as a catch crop. It can be sown as late as the 4th of July with good results in ordinary seasons. It is much used for following such crops as early potatoes and barley for a crop of hay, thus giving two crops on the same land in one year. Hungarian Millet does not grow so coarse as some other varieties, but still yields quite heavily, from 2 to 4 tons of hay to the acre being an ordinary crop. Hay is quite leafy, of very fine quality. Sow 48 lbs. to acre. Crop failure.



FIELD OF SUDAN GRASS

SUDAN GRASS

Matures in about 80 days. This wonderful drought-resisting grass was introduced into this country 5 years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture from the Sudan in Egypt.

It was tried out in Texas where the Department of Agriculture and the Texas State Experiment Station conduct jointly Forage Crop Work. It is a tall annual grass, and ranges in height from 4 to 8 feet. The stems are small and somewhat more leafy than Johnson Grass, which it most nearly resembles, though it is entirely different from Johnson Grass. Like the sorghum crop, it must be planted each spring and dies when the first frost comes. Its feeding value marks it easily as one of the dependable crops for the farm. Stock of all kinds will eat it readily. It required 2 lbs. of seed per acre, sown in drills. Prices, by parcels post, prepaid: Lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

SMALL ORDERS—We like them.

Thousands of seed planters think that a 10 to 50-cent seed order is too small to send. It's not. We are glad to have your orders, no matter how small, and the better results in your garden make it worth while for you to send to us. Remember, there is no order small or large that is not welcome.

FIELD CORN



IOWA SILVER MINE

Iowa Silver Mine, the great \$1,000 Corn—A beautiful corn, grows to the height of 8 ft. and sets the ears about 3 to 4 ft. from the ground. It is a sure cropper; very early; deep grain and pure white. The ears have 16 rows, very straight and close together. Succeeds well on thin land. Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Champion White Pearl—The earliest snow-white dent corn. Grown extensively by gardeners for roasting ears. Very productive and exceedingly heavy. Matures in 85 to 90 days from time of planting. Grain deep and wide, cob small. Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Improved Leaming—A productive and early producer of moderate-sized ears, bearing orange-colored, deep, long grains. This sort will thrive on thinner soil than the Golden Beauty, and will mature a crop in 90 days. Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Farmer's Favorite—A large, early yellow dent. A grand yielder. Will mature thoroughly in this climate. Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Petersen's Gate Post—A very deep yellow grain, with thin cob. Out of 100 pounds of corn, cobs weighed 15 pounds. Highly recommended. Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Reid's Yellow Dent—The most popular Yellow Dent Corn. It is a true dent corn with a beautiful golden color and one of the smallest cobs for size of ear of any yellow corn. Ears are frequently eleven inches long and mature in about 110 days.

Has taken more prizes at state fairs than any other variety. Peck., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Boone County White—Large ears, growing 7 to 10 in. in circumference and from 10 to 12 in. in length and containing 18 to 24 rows. Stalk very large, with an abundance of foliage, making it an ideal fodder corn. Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Golden Beauty—Productive of immense crops of large ears on rich soil. Well covered with showy, golden grain. The handsomest of all. Yields about 100 bu. of shelled corn to the acre. 120 days. Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Golden Dent Showy—Named from the bright color of the indented grain; a prolific variety. Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Iowa Gold Mine—Medium early, deep grain, good sized ears of a bright golden yellow color, small cob. Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Hickory King—A mammoth white dent, wonderfully productive. Yields splendidly on light soil. Matures in 110 days. Peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

St. Charles White—An old, well-known variety, with red cob, with 18 to 24 rows of pearly white grain. Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

FODDER CORN

Evergreen Sweet Fodder, Improved Leaming, Pride of the North, Red Cob Ensilage, Southern White Sheeptooth. Peck, \$1.10; bu., \$4.00.

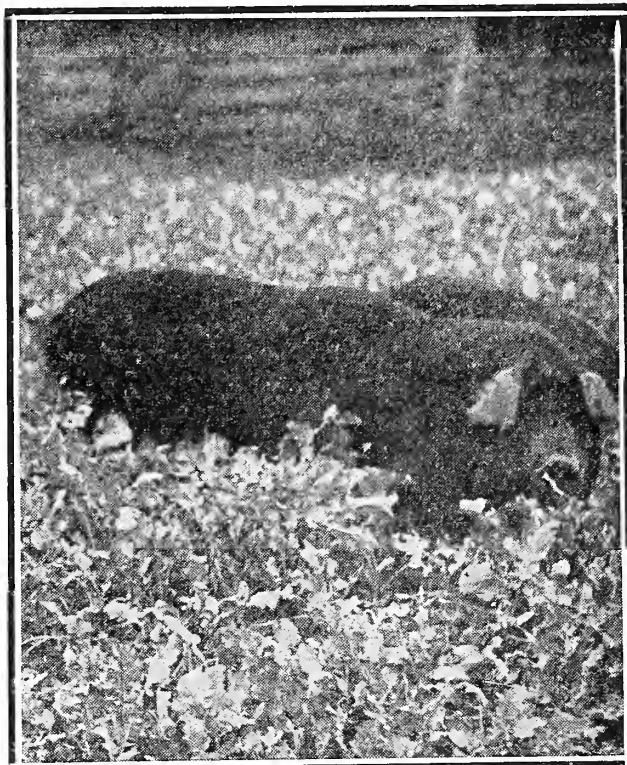
The great reputation that our garden seeds have attained has been from the great care annually taken in their selection, growth and cultivation; they will always be found, not only reliable, but of the very finest quality.



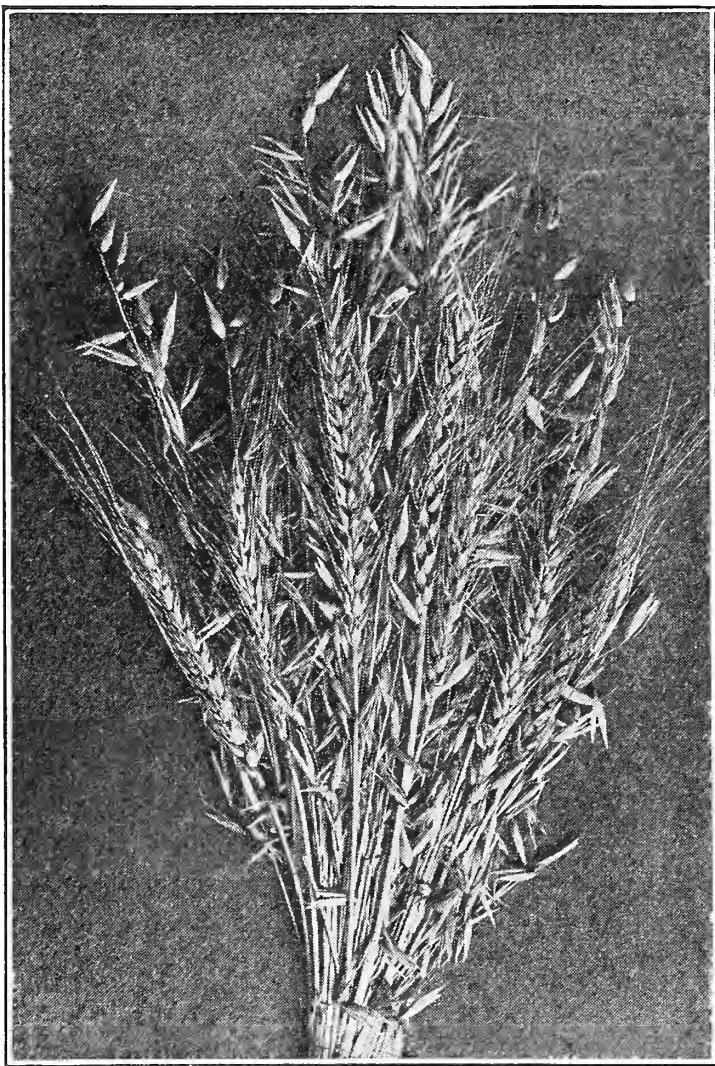
VARIOUS FIELD SEEDS

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

The best fodder for hogs, sheep and cattle. The plant at first resembles the Rutabaga, but the tops become very large and leafy; it gives a luxuriant pasture and a tremendous yield. One acre will pasture 36 head 2 months, and lambs will make a gain from 8 to 12 pounds per month. Hogs and cattle are also very fond of it. It thrives best in cold weather and the ground should be prepared same as for turnips. It is especially adapted for a catch crop, succeeding when other crops have failed. If sown in May it grows rapidly and can be cut or pastured the latter part of July. If sown the first half of July it will be valuable as a fodder in September, October and November. When sown broadcast use 5 pounds to the acre; if in drills and cultivated, from 1 to 2 pounds to the acre. We carry the genuine stock. Lb., 25c; postpaid. By freight or express, 10 pounds, \$1.50.



HOGS GRAZING IN RAPE FIELD



FANCY NORTHERN WHITE SEED OAT

BARLEY

Beardless Barley—This is the earliest Barley in existence and a heavy yielder. Price: Lb., 10c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.30.

Spring Barley—Also a beardless variety, but a little later than the above. Price: Lb., 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

OATS

Fancy Northern White Seed Oats—This is the popular variety that is used in large quantities and has a very plump kernel. It ripens early and produces an abundant crop. Straw is of medium length and stands well. Price: Bu., \$1.10; per bag (5 bus.), \$5.25.

Northern Black Seed Oats—These are preferred by many for richer soil. They are immense yielders and unequaled for the stiffness and strength of the straw. Price: Bu., \$1.20; per sack (5 bus.), \$5.50.

Texas Rust-Proof—The best rust-proof variety on the market today and is grown extensively. It is an immense yielder and sure cropper. Price: Bu., \$1.25; per sack (5 bus.), \$6.00.

Winter Turf Seed Oats—Sow in October or early November. Makes a good growth before winter sets in and furnishes the finest green pasture all winter through and a good crop of grain the following spring. Price: Bu., \$1.65; per sack (5 bus.), \$8.00. For larger quantities, prices on application.

Early Burt Oats—Thoroughly tested and tried and always a sure cropper. The earliest oats grown. Grown largely in the South. Price, bu., \$1.35; 5 bus. for \$6.50, sack included.

We would suggest that, if convenient, you make up your orders as soon after the receipt of this catalogue as possible. It will help us to ship promptly and it will help you by giving you your goods when you want them. Placing your orders late sometimes makes delays unavoidable. But we have the facilities for handling a vast amount of business and your orders will receive our best attention, regardless of when they come.



FIELD OF FULTZ WHEAT

WINTER WHEAT

We handle only the superior grades and our customers have always been pleased with their crops. Our next fall supply will be grown from pedigree seed by a Wheat Grower of the highest repute, and our customers can rely upon getting grain good to name, even, and a good color. Write for prices.

WHEAT

FANCY NORTHERN SEED WHEAT

Fultz.

Fulcaster (Bearded Wheat)

Amber.

Little May.

Mediterranean Fultz.

Prosperity.

Velvet Chaff.

And other varieties. Prices on application.

Rye—Our rye is very carefully selected seed, and northern grown. Bu., \$2.25.

BROOM CORN

Culture—It requires similar soil and culture as corn, but should be planted later; have the ground in prime condition. It is frequently planted in drills three and a half feet apart, leaving the plants six inches apart.

Evergreen—Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

KAFFIR CORN

White Kaffir Corn—A variety of sorghum, cultivated for both forage and grain, growing from 4½ to 6 feet high; is stocky and erect, and has wide foliage. Kaffir Corn has the quality of resisting drought, and in this fact is to be found its peculiar value. Sow in rows 3 feet apart, 5 to 6 pounds to the acre. We have a choice lot of Kaffir Corn especially selected and recleaned for planting purposes. Postpaid, ½ lb., 12c; 1 lb., 15c; 3 lbs., 40c.

BUCKWHEAT

Japanese Buckwheat—Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown farther north. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. A fine variety for honey bees. As much as 40 bushels to the acre has been harvested of this variety, making it very profitable to raise. Sow 26 lbs. to the acre. Pk., 85c; bu., \$2.90.

PETERSEN'S SEEDS
Are as Good Seeds
as Money Can Buy
It Will Pay You To
PLANT THEM



FIELD OF KAFFIR CORN

PLANT MORE AND EARN MORE.



FIELD OF WHIP-POOR-WILL COW PEAS

CANE OR SORGHUM

Early Amber—Not only is it adapted for feeding purposes, but its great qualities as a sorghum producer are a paying investment, and has attracted general attention everywhere. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; bu., \$6.75.

Early Orange—A variety well adapted for the South. It is from eight to ten days later than the Early Amber. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; bu., \$6.75.

STOCK OR COW PEAS

Clay—This is one of the best peas for fertilizing, being a vigorous grower and in the South an abun-

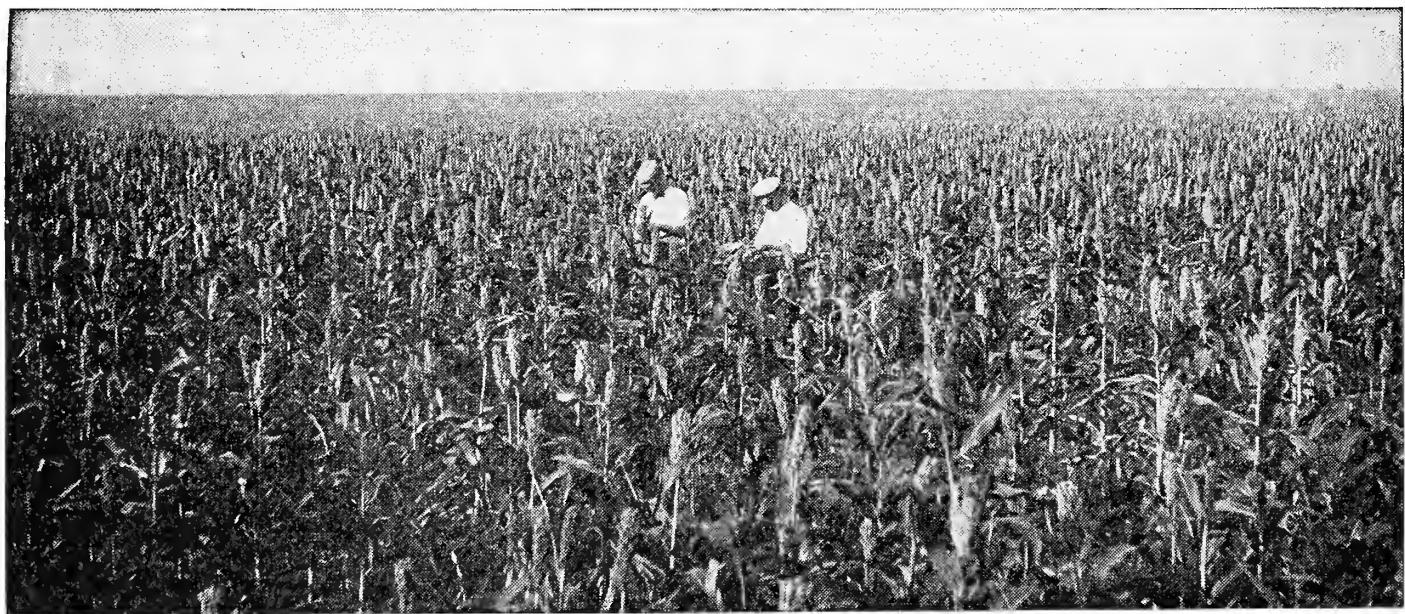
dant bearer. Begins to bear about two months after being planted. Price, \$3.95 per bushel.

Black—Seed all black; called also "The Poor Man's Pea," on account of its wonderful prolificacy. Bu., \$4.25.

Blackeye—Seed large, round oblong; creamy white, with large black eye. Bu. \$4.00.

New Era—Two weeks earlier and in size it is one-third smaller than the Whip-poor-will, and matures early enough in the fall to harvest in time to sow winter wheat on the same field. They produce more seed than Whip-poor-wills, and where known are used almost exclusively. Bu., \$3.85.

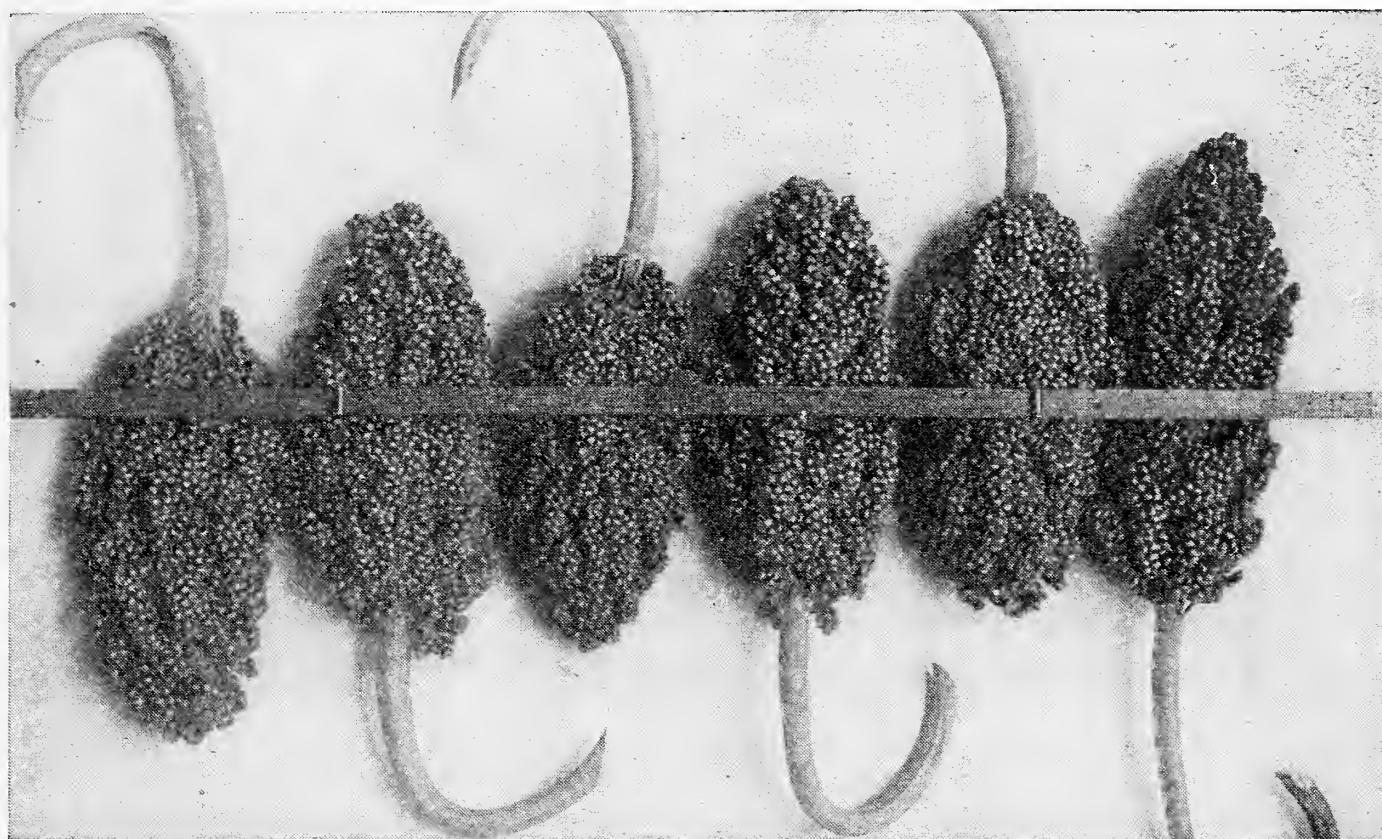
Whip-poor-will—The seeds are large, speckled, brown in color. Bu., \$3.80.



FIELD OF EARLY AMBER CANE

What you'll grow depends largely on the seed. Are you sure they are the variety you want to plant—true to name? Will they grow? Have they the vitality to produce good strong plants? If you want to be surer of these things plant our seeds—they have been proven to be the best for this territory.

It will pay you to buy from a reliable house.



HEADS OF FETERITA

COW PEAS—*Cont'd.*

Red Ripper—Red in color; small pea; good yielder. Bu., \$3.75.

Mixed Peas—We usually have a quantity of mixed varieties which are somewhat cheaper in price. Bu., \$3.65.

FETERITA

The best forage crop for dry lands. Feterita is a new combination grain and forage plant introduced into the United States from the Sudan Region in Central Africa. It grows 6 to 8 feet high and is about three times as large in grain as kaffir and is pure white. It needs no fertilizer and will make paying crops on land that is too poor to make corn at all. It stands erect, branches out from the root and matures twenty-five days earlier than kaffir. Chinch bugs do not bother Feterita. Growers who tried this last season are very enthusiastic about it, and it is sure to become one of the most important crops of this country. Price per pound, postpaid, 25c; three pounds, 65c.

MILO MAIZE CORN

Excellent fodder plant for feeding. It is a splendid feed for all kinds of stock and will produce an amazingly large crop of the richest green fodder. It is highly valued because of its certainty to produce good crops on poor, dry soil. It will grow anywhere. Grows 9 to 10 feet tall and branches freely. The seed heads produce a large quantity of grain which is excellent food for fowls. For grain,

All farm animals are fond of Alfalfa, green or dry.

plant one bushel to 15 or 20 acres, some distance apart, as Indian Corn. Yields about 75 bushels per acre. Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 45c.

SOJA OR SOY BEANS

785 Hollybrook Early Soja or Soy Bean—Makes a quicker growth and matures its crop two to three weeks earlier than Mammoth Yellow Soja. An erect growing plant. It is admirably adapted to growing in mountainous places, and throughout the North and West, where the seasons are shorter. It is a sure cropper, vigorous and quick growing. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. They may also be sowed with cow peas, with great success, using a half bushel of each per acre, well mixed. Qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

784 Wilson Black Soja or Soy Bean—A very satisfactory variety to grow in the northern states where a quick early shell bean or hay variety is desired. The plants average $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in height on good land. It branches well and is a prolific cropper. Requires about 90 days to be ready to cut for hay. Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

786 Mammoth Yellow Soja or Soy Bean—Mammoth Yellow does equally as well on light or heavy soils, and makes a most desirable land improver, and is one of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops for the farmer. It is almost impossible for weeds to grow or thrive where a crop of Soja Beans is grown. Another valuable point is they resist drought and hot weather to a remarkable extent. Qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

PREVENT A FOOD SHORTAGE PLANT MORE

We are shipping immense quantities of foodstuffs and feedstuffs to the War Torn Countries "Over There" and it means high prices for everything you raise.



CANADA FIELD PEA

Is one of the very best soiling crops at the North. It is sometimes grown alone, but the most satisfactory dairy results come from sowing it with oats, rye or barley. It makes good ensilage, and is an admirable food either green or dry for cattle. It is quite hardy and may be sown early in the spring, and will be ready to cut in May or June. The seed should be sown at the rate of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

VETCH.

Winter—Sand or Hairy Vetch—(Vicia Villosa)—This is a very valuable forage plant—and becoming more popular every year. It belongs to the pea family, but the vines much longer and the foliage more abundant—it improves the soil, being a great nitrogen gatherer. It is an annual, but drops its seeds freely and will come up year after year on the same ground. Then can be plowed under same as cow peas—it is advisable to sow oats, barley or rye, etc., with Vetch which serves as a support for the plants. It succeeds on almost any soil and should not winter-kill. A sowing in August or September covers the ground before winter and prevents washing during the winter and early spring. Can also be sown in April and will be ready to cut by the middle of July, the second growth affording excellent hog pasture during the summer. The yield of forage varies from ten to fifteen tons per acre, equal to three or four tons when cured as dry hay. Would suggest sowing about 30 pounds to acre. Lb., 30c, 10 lbs., \$2.70; 100 lbs., \$23.00.

SUNFLOWER SEED

Mammoth Russian—Sunflower seed is one of the best egg-producing foods for poultry. The leaves make excellent fodder, being relished by all kinds of stock. The flowers are from 18 to 20 inches in diameter and produce an abundance of

seed which is a good food for hogs and yields a fine quality of oil. Can be sown any time before the middle of July. Plant in hills, allowing 3 to 4 plants to each hill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart each way or in drills. Six quarts will sow an acre. Cultivate the same as corn. Price: lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.10. We have the genuine stock.

Black Giant—This magnificent sunflower produces even larger heads than the Mammoth Russian, producing more seed per acre than any other variety. The seeds are short, plump, well filled with meat, and have a thin shell. Specimens have been grown measuring 6 feet in circumference. It is something wonderful and is extremely profitable to grow. An acre is good in which to let hogs and cattle run in summer for shade and nourishment if not wanted for seed. Packet, 10c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, qt., 40c.

HOW TO MAKE AN ASPARAGUS BED

Mark out rows, for field culture, 6 feet apart with a two-horse plow, going twice in a row as deep as possible without getting in the yellow soil, spread in row good, well-rotted manure or fertilizer about 10 inches deep, drop on manure about 10 inches apart (eye up) good, two-year-old roots, cover with a hoe about 2 inches. In about two or three weeks the asparagus will be up enough to cultivate. Work same as any other field crop, gradually working the soil, as season advances; naturally it will work itself in. The following spring plow off with a one-horse plow very shallow so as not to cut the crowns, and work same as previous season; the next season your bed will be ready for cutting for market; simply plow with a two horse plow and rake off the top and your bed is completed and you can cut every day till July 4th. A bed made in this way will last for 20 years.

For a garden, follow the same plan; but, as the gardens are generally very rich, you can plant much closer and work by hand instead of with horse and plow. Plant March, April or May.

FLOWER SEEDS

Our flower seeds are selected with the utmost care and if our instructions are closely followed the best results can be obtained.

We have taken great pains to make our list as precise and clear as possible, so that it can easily be understood.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

Most flowering plants will live in almost any soil, but to give them a fair chance to develop, some care should be taken to make the ground suited to their needs. Many flowers are better if produced on plants of vigorous growth, hence a portion of the garden should be prepared by deep digging, thorough pulverization and liberal enriching with large quantities of well-rotted manure. Since some other varieties produce the largest and finest colored flowers when grown on rather light, poor soil, a portion of the garden should not be enriched.

Cultural directions are given on the packets, and we urge purchasers to study them carefully. While some seeds need special treatment, the following general rules will apply to all. Make the surface of the soil as fine, smooth and level as possible; do not plant when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should not be more than four or six times the diameter of the seed; press the soil firmly over the seed; plant in rows, so that the starting plants can be seen easily; thin out the young plants to prevent crowding and keep entirely free from weeds.

All flower seeds sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Send us \$1.00 and select packets to the value of \$1.25.

Send us \$2.00 and select packets to the value of \$2.50.

Send us \$3.00 and select packets to the value of \$3.75.

Send us \$4.00 and select packets to the value of \$5.00.

Ageratum—For border and cut flowers; fine for bouquets. Pkt., 5c.

Aquilegia (Columbine)—Among the most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial flowers. Blooms in the early Spring and Summer for 60 days. Double mixed, pkt., 5c; single mixed, pkt., 5c.

Asters—Tall, mixed varieties. Pkt., 5c.

Asters—Dwarf, mixed varieties. Pkt., 5c.

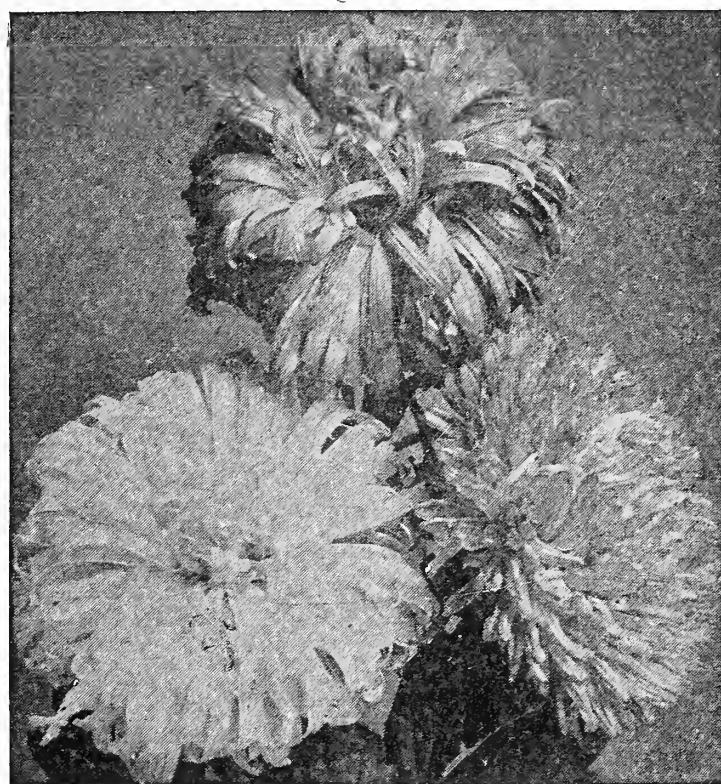
New Branching Asters—All white, 4 in. in diameter. Pkt., 10c.

Aster Truffauts Paeony—Flower double; various colors. Pkt., 10c.

Victoria Mixed Aster—Pkt., 10c.

Victoria White—Pkt., 10c.

Aristolochia, or Dutchman's Pipe—A hardy vine of rapid growth, with large heart-shaped leaves; resembles a miniature pipe. Pkt., 5c.



ASTERS

Bachelor's Button or Cornflower—Valuable old-fashioned flowers. Grow in any situation and bloom continuously. Excellent for cutting. There is a variety of colors, blue, rose and white. Height, 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff)—A rapid growing annual climber; succeeds best in light soil and warm situation; flowers white; seed vessels look like miniature balloons. 5 to 10 feet. hh. A. Price, Pkt., 5c.

Balsam, Elaterium (Squirting Cucumber)—Very curious climbing vine, with ornamental foliage, fruit golden-yellow, warted, and when ripe opens, showing the seed and its brilliant carmine interior, fine for trellises, rock-work, stumps; used medicinally, annuals; 10 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Momordica Balsamina — Cucumber-shaped fruit. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam (Lady Slipper or Touch-Me-Not)—An old favorite, producing beautiful brilliant colored double flowers in great profusion; easily raised; height 2 feet. Double. Pkt., 5c.

Brachycome—Produces abundant daisy-like flowers; fine for edgings; height 8 in. Pkt., 5c.

Calliopsis—One of the most showy flowers, very easily grown; will thrive almost anywhere without trouble or care. A favorite for the home yard or lawn. h. A.

Fine Mixed—Valuable for mixed beds and borders. About 1 ft. Price: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

Wouldn't you like to go into your garden every day and gather an armful of blossoms? You can if you will plant our thoroughbred flower seed this spring.



FLOWER SEED—Continued

Calendula—Continuous in bloom until frost. 12 inches high. Pkt., 10c.

California Poppy—Pkt., 5c.

Canary Bird Flower (Tropaeolum Peregrinum)—Charming little canary-colored blossoms resembling canary birds. Very pretty for trellis. Hh. A. 10 to 15 feet. Price: Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft—These well-known favorites are among the most beautiful of our annual flowers. The seeds can be sown at all seasons or in Fall for early flowering. They like rich soil and plenty of room to flower freely. Nearly all varieties are hardy annuals. Very pretty in beds or masses. Bloom 60 days.

Candytuft—White. Very fragrant. Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Canterbury Bell—Large bell-shaped flowers; colors white and various shades of violet, rose, lilac and blue; height 3 ft. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Carnation—The best known flower in the world. It is peculiarly adapted for border purposes. Carnations grown from seed will bloom more profusely than when propagated from plants. They are hardy, free flowering and one of the most delightful summer flowers to grow. Double; mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Marguerite—Flowers 4 months after sowing; fine for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Extra Choice Selected Mixed—Pkt., 20c.



CANTERBURY BELLS

Coboea Scandens (Cup and Saucer Vine)—A good, tall vine, lasting for several years. Foliage heavy, suiting it for shade purposes, and its flowers are attractive. Good for pot culture indoors. 20 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Cockscomb or Celosia—Free-blooming, graceful plants produce spikes or beautiful feathery and comb-shaped flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Cosmos—Every year this flower makes more friends. Both flowers and lace-like foliage are fine for cutting. Growing 4 to 8 feet high from seed. In flower for 30 to 40 days. Valuable for screens. Blooms until killed by frost. Pkt., 5c.

Cypress Vine—A beautiful climber, star-shaped, scarlet and white blossoms. One of the most popular vines with very delicate fern-like foliage. Sow in May, first soaking the seeds in warm water for a few hours. 15 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Digitalis (Foxglove)—Hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care and yielding tall spikes of showy, curiously shaped flowers. 30 inches. Blooms second year. Pkt., 5c.

Chinese, mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Hedgewiggy, Double, best mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Datura Trumpet Flower—This plant is of robust habit and grows to a good-sized shrub the first season; flowers trumpet-shaped. Pkt., 5c.

Evening Primrose—Charming hardy annuals with large, showy flowers blooming all summer. Pkt., 5c.



CALIFORNIA POPPY

Plant flowers to beautify your yards and increase the value of your property.



FLOWER SEED—Continued

Forget-Me-Not—A popular and charming variety, bearing delicate and blue flowers, highly prized for modest beauty. Pkt., 5c.

Four O'clock—The flowers red, white and yellow—grow in clusters in summit of stem. Very fragrant, expanding in the evening and withering in the morning. All colors. Pkt., 5c.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)—Very showy and free bloomers all summer long until frost; good in any situation and easily grown. Most brilliant in color; fine for bouquets. Pkt., 10c.

Globe Amaranth—A desirable everlasting; valued for its handsome globular heads of flowers, which, if cut when well matured, will retain their beauty through the winter; 18 in. high. Pkt., 5c.

Godetia—Beautiful garden plant with delicately shaded blossoms. Easily cultivated. 1 ft. high. Pkt., 5c.

Hollyhock—This beautiful plant has large spikes of flowers of varied colors. 5 feet high. Pkt., 10c.

Hop—Japanese Variegated—Rapid summer climber, in three or four weeks' time attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet, resembling the common Hop, but being an annual, attains full perfection the first season. The foliage is luxuriant making a dense covering. Price: Pkt., 10c.

Hyacinth Bean—A fine climber, with cluster of purple and white flowers, growing from 10 to 20 feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Kochia Trichophylla (Mexican Fire Bush, or Summer Cypress)—A quick growing foliage or hedge plant, very symmetrical and attractive in summer and fall. The foliage is as fine as moss and of clean, bright green color. Early in the fall innumerable little flowers appear and the bush takes on a deep red tinge. Pkt., 5c.

Larkspur—Well-known annuals of great beauty and noted for the richness of their colors, particularly in blue shades.

Double Dwarf Rocket. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Tall Rocket—Double, mixed. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Marigold—No flower bed seems complete without this fine, old-fashioned plant; mixed colors.

African, Tall..... Pkt., 5c

Double..... Pkt., 5c

French Double Dwarf—Brown and golden yellow..... Pkt., 5c

Maurandia—Graceful climber, for greenhouse, basket or outdoor. Vines are covered with rich purple or white or rose-colored foxglove shaped blossoms; fine, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Mignonette (Reseda)—A well-known hardy annual producing dense cone-shaped flower-spikes,

made up of thickly set flowerets of modest colors. It is often used for cutting to combine in bouquets with other more pretentious flowers lacking its delicate and pleasing fragrance. Pkt., 5c.

Morning Glories (Japanese)—The flowers are of very large size and most distinct colorings, while the foliage is also wonderfully varied and attractive. The colors range from deep rich purple to pure silvery white. Finest mixed. Price: Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 30c, postpaid.

Morning Glories (Tall)—Indispensable for covering trellises, verandas, stumps, etc. Mixed colors. Price: Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Moonflower—A very popular, quick-growing vine, which will cover from 30 to 40 feet in a single season; it has thick glossy green foliage and produces thousands of large, white, silky blooms of rare fragrance, which open at dusk and on cloudy days. Price: Pkg., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c, postpaid.

Mourning Bride—Most attractive of the old-fashioned flowers, hardy annual. 18 in. high. Pkt., 5c.

Nasturtium—Our Nasturtium seed is very carefully selected and the best on the market. They are very easily grown and remain longer in bloom than any other flower. In good soil they are produced in abundance throughout the season. Sow in spring in well-drained, moderately rich soil.

Dwarf—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Tall—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Nemophila—Single flower, cup-shaped, 1 in. in diameter, blue and white, 6 in. high. Pkt., 5c.

Nicotiana—Flowers salver-shaped with long tubular corollas. About 3 ft. high. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy—There is no flower in the world that creates more lasting impression, is more dearly beloved, more satisfactory to grow than the pansy. Considered everywhere "the flower for the millions" and it is grown by the millions. The most important essential for true, pure, high class pansies is the seed. We make a specialty of flower seeds. Our strains will please you. Pkg., 1-8 oz.

Giant Flowering. Pkt., 5c.

Trimardeau. Pkt., 5c.

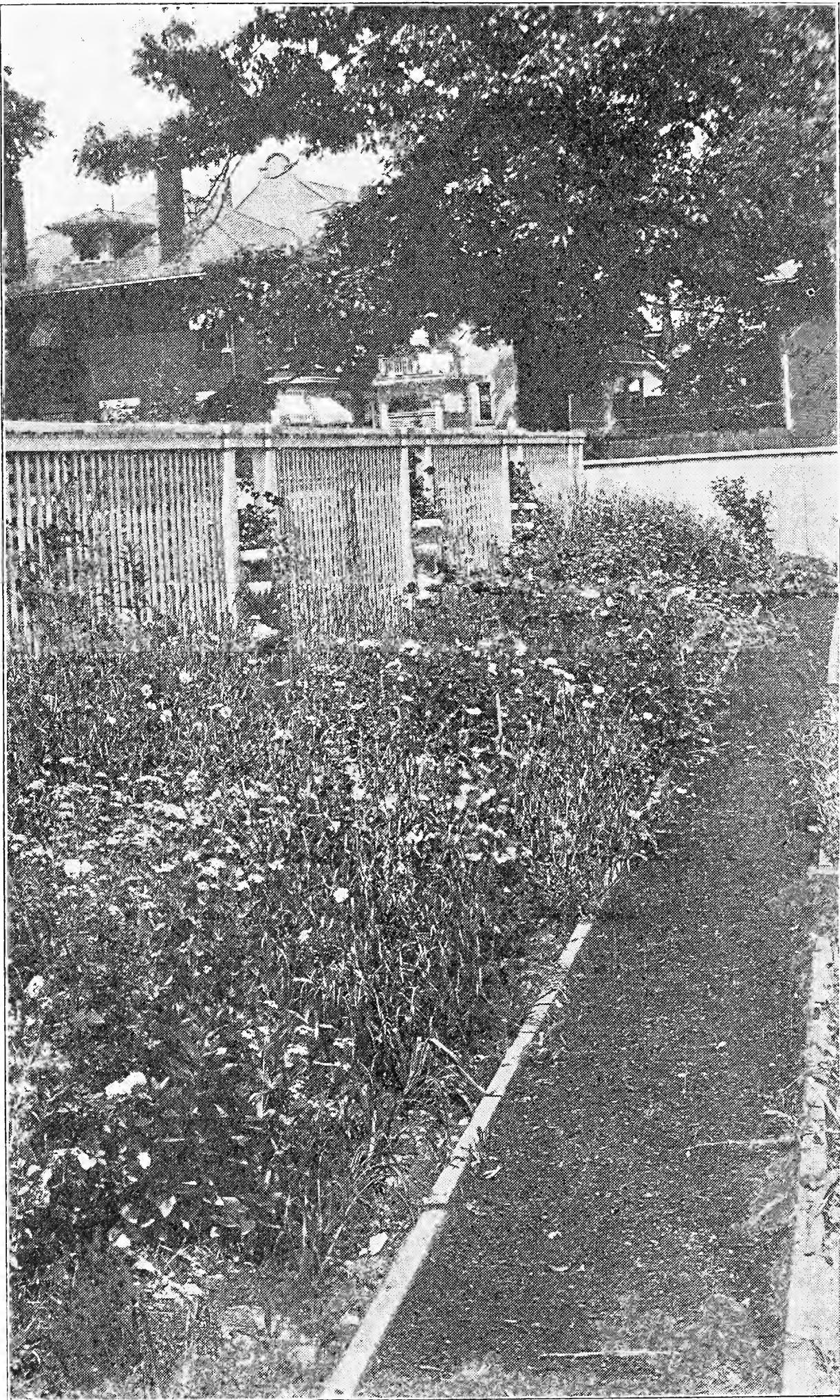
Extra Selected. Pkt., 20c.

Pinks—Will bloom the first year. All colors. Pkts., 5c and 10c. See Dianthus.

Pinks are one of the most useful and desirable plants and for beauty and variety of colors and markings cannot be surpassed, ranging from pure white to the most delicate pink and glowing deep crimson. A bed of these in a flower garden will make a grand display at a small cost. Plants from seed grow and bloom very quickly.

Poppy—If cultivated on good soil they will increase and multiply, and thrive for years. Cut flowers regularly and thus allow new seed pods to form. Pkt., 5c.

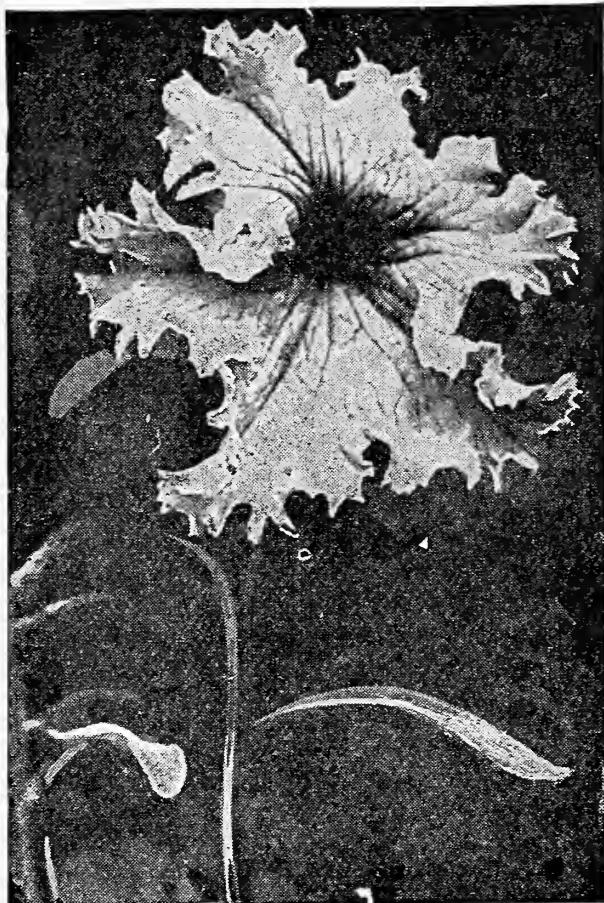
Why not order your flower seeds now? First, decide what flowers you want, what colors; then choose your seeds very carefully from the varieties we are listing herewith.



**THE POSSIBILITIES AND BEAUTY OF AN OLD-FASHIONED FLOWER
GARDEN IN YOUR BACK YARD ARE UNLIMITED**



FLOWER SEED—Continued



PETUNIA

Petunia—Plant in a warm, open, sunny place. Seeds may be sown directly in the open ground or the plants may be started in pots indoors for early results. When well started they grow almost as easily as weeds. The plants start to bloom when very small and continue until frost.

Fine Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Single Choice Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Single Blotched and Striped—Pkt., 10c.

Double Large Flowering—Pkt., 20c.

Portulaca, or Moss Flower—They are in bloom from about July 1st and last until frost. The soil need not be rich, the plants doing best in hot, rather dry ground. They should have a sunny situation, since in the shade the flowers are not fully expanded. About 9 in. high. Single, pkt., 5c. Double, pkt. 5c.

Phlox Drummondii (Flame Flower)—The hardy annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds of contrasting colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. There are few desirable colors beyond their range, and if given good soil and plenty of water, they furnish a long supply of delicate flowers. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Ricinus (Castor Oil Plant)—Fine for center of bed, as it gives a magnificent semi-tropical appearance, or planted thick, they make a fine screen or hedge. 6 to 10 ft. high. Pkt., 5c.

Scarlet Flax—A very fine flower for the garden. Flowers are of a scarlet color. Pkt., 5c.

Our Sweet Peas are revelations of beauty and daintiness.

Salpiglossis—A very showy flower for bedding or border, plants richly colored; funnel-shaped flowers, which are purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue or almost black, beautifully marbled and penciled. Pkt., 10c.

Salvia—A brilliantly colored flower, extremely useful for bedding. Bloom the first season. Height 3 ft. Pkt., 10c.

Sunflower—Single-stella, 4 ft. Grow readily in almost any soil. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.

Sunflower—Double Chrysanthemum Flowered—Pkt., 5c.

Sweet Alyssum—Hardy annual. Blooms early in spring; small, pure white flowers, which have a delicate fragrance. 8 in. high. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet Sultan—Bushes 4 ft. high, covered with large, beautiful flowers; will keep in water over a week. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet William—Plant in spring in open ground. Will bloom in fall; makes a beautiful display in the garden; height 1½ ft. Selected, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Stocks (Gilly Flowers)—One of the most popular plants for bedding, massing or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color or profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. The Ten Weeks Stocks are generally cultivated, and flower from 10 to 12 weeks after being sown; they grow from 6 to 18 inches high, each plant forming a perfect bouquet of delightful fragrance. Half hardy annual.

Ten Weeks New Giant. Pkt., 10c.



PANSY

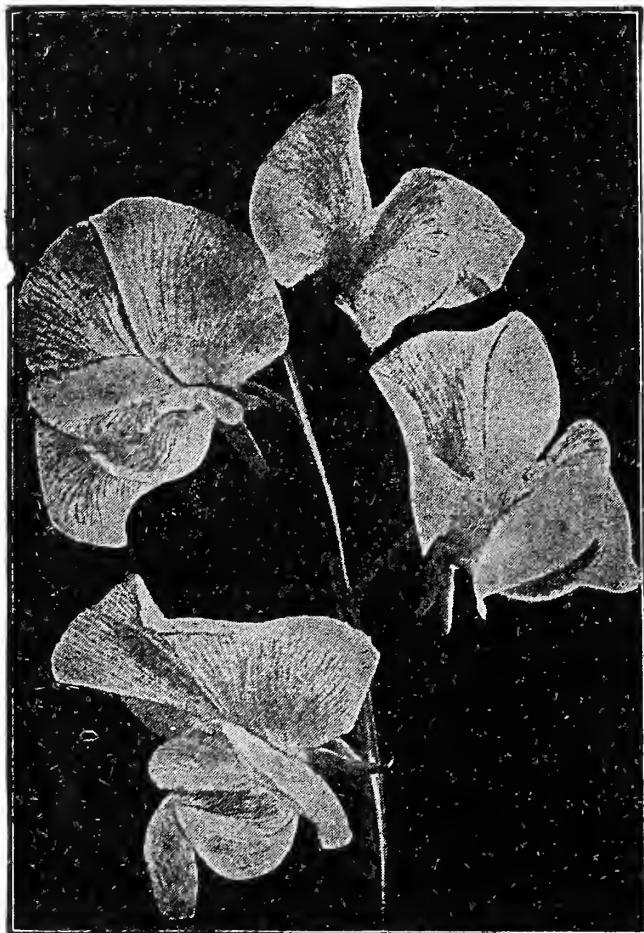


FLOWER SEED—Continued

Snapdragon (Antirrhinum). The Snapdragon is one of our finest perennials, flowering the first year from seed. Its bright-colored, curiously formed flowers always excite interest. The rich spikes are beautiful for cutting, and keep fresh a long time. Flower profusely through summer until frost.

Tall varieties, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf varieties, mixed. Pkt., 5c.



SWEET PEAS

SWEET PEAS.

Sow in permanent location, in single row, two seeds to the inch, half-ounce of seeds to every yard or row; cover one inch deep.

Sweet Peas can be grown as easily as the common garden Peas, simply requiring room and early starting—planted even before the frost is out of the ground, sometimes the preceding Autumn, as with deep roots in a deep, rich soil the season of blooming is lengthened. They do best when trained to trestles made of string or wire. They should be thinned out about one inch apart in rows, and if in parallel rows the rows should be four (4) feet apart.

Sweet Peas have a blooming period of about four weeks, consequently to provide for a longer season of flowering it is advisable, where garden space permits, to make four or five sowings about two weeks apart, making the first sowing before the frost is out of the ground. But the blooming season is only partially fixed according to date of sowing, for Nature is disposed to run flowering time much

together, whatever may have been the date of sowing the seeds.

Sweet Peas always develop the largest and best flowers and continue longest in bloom under conditions of a rainy season or under irrigation. On the other hand, hot, dry weather diminishes the size of flowers, causes them to fade and induces the vines to cease blooming, to soon dry up if not revived by rain, but after a good rain will make a display as attractive as at first.

White-seeded Sweet Peas are more delicate than the dark-seeded varieties, and under unfavorable conditions of soil and rainfall or drought do not germinate as freely as dark-seeded, which are always hardy.

Sweet Peas of any variety will generally bloom in 60 or 70 days after they germinate; one ounce being sown to ten feet of row.

If a mixture of colors is desired we offer three grades:

Fine Mixed. Oz., 10c.

Very Choice Mixed. Oz., 15c.

Spencer's Giant Mixed. Oz., 20c.

Per packet, 5 cents.

Thunbergia—Handsome climbing greenhouse perennial. Needs considerable sun; fine for baskets. Best mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Verbena—No flower garden is complete without verbenas. For beds on the lawn it has no equal. If sown in May will bloom in August, but if started in the house in pots in winter they will flower sooner



VERBENA

If you want garden profit sow our seeds.

Market gardeners give our seeds preference.



FLOWER SEED—Continued

and may be had in consistent bloom from June until frost. Seed should be soaked in lukewarm water before planting. Double mixed, pkt., 5c. Choice selected, pkt., 10c.

Vinca—Height, 2 ft. Free flowering, blooming the first season; glossy green foliage and handsome flowers; are entirely free from insects. Red and white mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Wallflower—An old favorite garden flower, highly prized for bouquets. Blooms early in spring and has beautiful large, spike-like flowers. Single, mixed, pkt., 5c; double, mixed, pkt., 10c.

Wild Cucumber—A very rapid-growing climber which reaches a height of 30 feet in one season. It is covered with beautiful clusters of white scented flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Wistarias—One of the best hardy climbers. When given a sunny situation and liberal manuring grows rapidly, and presents when in bloom a magnificent appearance.

Blue—The favorite variety, producing thousands of pendulous clusters of delicate violet-blue blossoms, richly perfumed. Price: Pkt., 10c.

Alba—Of similar habit to above, with pure white flowers. Price: Pkt., 10c.

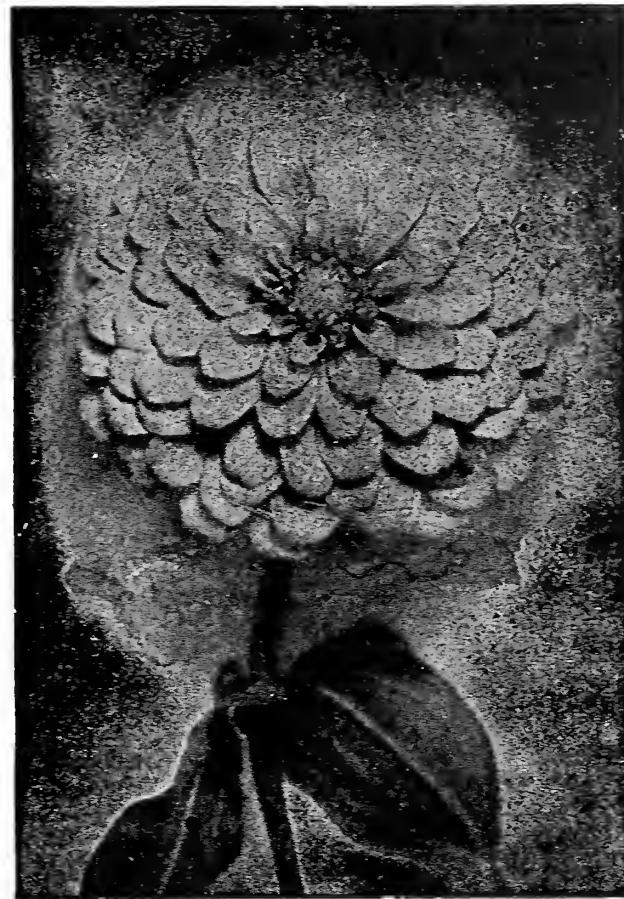
Zinnia—Very showy plants, with large, double flowers. There is much satisfaction in a bed of zinnia, for when nearly every other flower has been killed by frost this plant is still in bloom. Double; mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Clematis Paniculata (Hardy Perennial)—Well known and universally admired climbers. Fine for covering arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. Choice Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS TENDER ANNUALS

They attain the remarkable growth of from 10 to 20 feet in height and are grown extensively for household as well as ornamental purposes.

Dipper—Useful for many household purposes. When grown on the ground, produces differently shaped gourds than on the trellis. Pkt., 5c.



ZINNIA

Dish Cloth, or Luffa—Sponge-like, porous lining is dried and used in the bath or for dish-cloth. Pkt., 10c.

Hercules' Club—The longest of any of the gourds. Pkt., 5c.

Japanese Nestegg—Resembles hen's eggs in color, size and shape. Pkt., 5c.

Sugar Trough—Very light, but durable. Used for buckets, baskets, soap, and salt dishes, etc. Pkt., 5c.

Mock Orange—A handsome gourd; very popular. Pkt., 5c.

Turk's Turban—All colors, mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Small Varieties, Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE

“WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE—Under this heading we offer a mixture of the easiest and surest growing kinds that can be sown broadcast, and with little or no care will produce a bright effect in places that would otherwise be nothing but a collection of unsightly weeds, and furnishing an abundance of flowers for cutting. Pkt. 5 cents, 3 for 10 cents.”

Write us for delivered prices. We want you to write us for delivery prices when you are ready to buy in quantities. We can often save you money. We are always glad to show you the cost delivered at your station.

Our Motto: Not how cheap; but how good.



HOW TO MAKE A HOTBED

In order to secure an early supply of vegetables, a hotbed frame is indispensable. It can be constructed by any man, at a very small cost. It consists of a wooden frame, generally six feet wide and from six to sixteen feet long, according to the supply of early vegetables required; one side to be at least six inches higher than the other; the frame to be subdivided by cross-bars, and each division covered by a glazed sash. After completion, place it on the manure bed, prepared in the following manner: The frame should face the south or southeast; fill in about ten inches of rich pulverized soil, and allow it to stand a few days, giving it air by slightly raising the sash, so that the fiery vapor of steam may escape. The seeds of cabbage, cauliflower, eggplant, pepper, tomato and many other varieties may be sown and the plants planted out as soon as the frosty weather is over.

Preparing Manure for Hotbeds—Fresh stable manure only, not exceeding six weeks old, is suitable for this purpose. Turn it over into a compact heap, protected from heavy rain or snow; allow it to remain so for about eight days, when it should be made up into the requisite form to suit the frame. Where the ground is quite dry, a very good method is to dig a space about 18 inches deep and put the manure therein; tramp it firmly and evenly; place thereon the frame and sash; put in the rich earth, and in about four days sow the seed, having previously stirred the earth freely, to destroy any seeds or weeds therein.

REFERENCE TABLES

Quantity and Seed Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre.

	Quantity per Acre
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.	6 ozs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.	1 lb.
Barley.	2½ bus.
Beans, dwarf, 1½ pints to 100 feet of drill	1 bus.
Beans, pole, 1½ pints to 100 hills.	½ bus.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	7 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	6 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	4 ozs.
Broom Corn.	10 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	4 ozs.
Buckwheat.	½ bus.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	4 ozs.
Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	3 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	4 ozs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 7,000 plants.	4 ozs.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.	6 lbs.
Clover, Alfalfa.	8-12 lbs.
Clover, Red.	8 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	4 ozs.
Corn, Sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills.	5 qts.
Cress, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	10 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills.	3 lbs.
Eggplant, 1 oz. to 1,000 plants.	4 ozs.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4½ lbs.
Flax, Broadcast.	½ bus.
Garlic, Bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 ft. of drill.	
Gourd, 2 ozs. to 100 hills.	
Grass, Blue, Kentucky.	2 bus.
Grass, Blue, English.	1 bus.

	Quantity per Acre
Grass, Hungarian and Millet.	1 bus.
Grass, Mixed, Lawn.	3 to 5 bus.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow.	2 bus.
Grass, Red Top, Fancy Clean.	8 to 10 lbs.
Grass, Timothy.	¼ bus.
Hemp.	½ bus.
Kale, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	4 ozs.
Kohl-Rabi, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4 lbs.
Leek, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4 lbs.
Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	3 lbs.
Martynia, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	5 lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 60 hills.	3 lbs.
Melon, Water, 4 ozs. to 100 hills.	3 lbs.
Nasturtium, 2 ozs. to 100 feet of drill.	15 lbs.
Oats.	2 bus.
Okra, 1½ ozs. to 100 feet of drill.	8 lbs.
Onion Seed, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion Seed, for Sets.	40 to 80 lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 feet of drill.	8 bus.
Parsnip, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	3 lbs.
Parsley, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	3 lbs.
Peas, garden, 1 pt. to 100 feet of drill.	2 bus.
Peas, Field.	2 bus.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.	3 ozs.
Potatoes.	8 bus.
Pumpkin, ¼ qt. to 100 hills.	3 to 4 lbs.
Radish, ⅓ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	10 to 12 lbs.
Rye.	1½ bus.
Salsify, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	8 lbs.
Spinach, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	8 lbs.
Summer Savory, 1 packet to 100 feet of drill.	¾ lbs.
Squash, Summer, 4 ozs. to 100 hills.	3 lbs.
Squash, Winter, 8 ozs. to 100 hills.	3 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.	2 ozs.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 ozs.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.	1½ lbs.
Vetches.	2 bus.
Wheat.	1¼ bus.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

Bulbs require little or no attention after being planted and produce wonderful effects; and hence are much sought after.

Plant in April, as soon as all danger of frost is over, in rich soil, in a sunny position. After blooming, bulbs can again be removed, when the tops have died down in the fall. Store away in dry place until next spring.

Cannas, or Indian Shots—Cannas should be planted in good, rich garden soil, mixed with half of old, rotten stable manure. Water sparingly for first two weeks after planting. When growing freely, water liberally. Set the plants 18 inches apart each way, and if more than one kind is used, be careful to plant the taller growing kinds in the center and the dwarf ones along the edge. This applies to planting in beds.

CANNA ROOTS

We offer the excellent varieties described below of dormant roots. Price 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Alsace—4½ feet. Dainty medium size flowers of sulphur white.

Allemania—4 to 5 feet. Orange red, bordered with yellow.

Buttercup—3 feet. Deep buttercup, yellow, almost pure. Very effective.



SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS—Continued.

CANNAS—*Cont'd.*

Chas. Henderson—3 to 3½ feet. Flowers brilliant crimson scarlet. A profuse bloomer. Good for bedding.

Mad. Crosy—2½ feet. Vermilion scarlet with narrow gilt edge.

Duke of Marlborough—4½ feet. Deep crimson.

Florence Vaughan—3 to 3½ feet. Yellow, spotted red.

King Humbert—4 to 4½ feet. A combination of the highest type of brilliant orange scarlet flowers with finest bronze foliage.

Louisiana—5 to 6 feet. Orchid flowering type. Soft glowing scarlet, with orange throat markings.

Mille Berat—4 feet. The nearest approach to a pink in a first-class bedder.

Pennsylvania—5 feet. Flowers extra large, deep red of solid color.

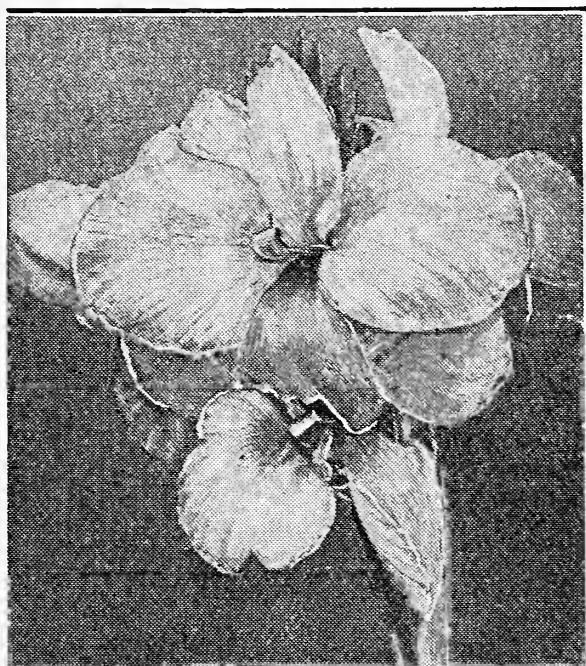
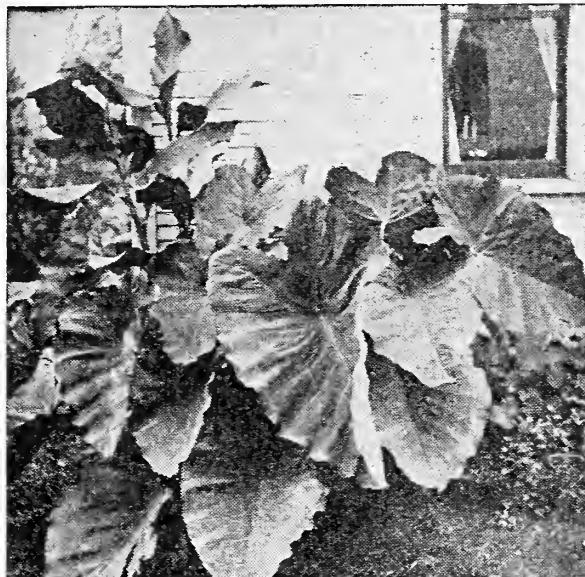
Souvenir D'Antoine Crozy—3½ feet. Intense crimson scarlet, with broad golden yellow border.

Wyoming—6 feet. Massive orange flowers. Bronze purple foliage.

Our selection 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

In ordering, be sure to state if tall or dwarf varieties are wanted; also, what color.

Dahlia—The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect and the range of colors so large and varied that they will always be popular where display is wanted. The roots are tender and easily injured by frost; they should be set out three feet apart, after all danger of frost is over, and, during winter, placed in a cool cellar, but not allowed to freeze.



VENUS CANNA

The quality is remembered long after the price is forgotten.

ELEPHANT EAR OR CALADIUM

The plants should be supported by tying to stakes. The varieties we offer have been carefully selected; all possess qualities of highest excellence.

DOUBLE DAHLIA ROOTS

Arrabella—Pale primrose, shaded old rose.

Byndhurst—The best scarlet.

Jack Rose—Rich crimson.

A. D. Livonia—The best pink.

Mrs. H. J. Jones—The best variegated.

Mrs. Winters—Ivory white.

Perle D'Or—White.

Red Hussar—The best red.

Yellow Duke—The largest yellow.

Twentieth Century—Crimson and white.

The above splendid assortment 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Elephant Ears, or Caladium Esculentum—

One of the finest tropical plants which can be grown in the open air in the North. It can be made to produce three to ten leaves three to four feet long and nearly as wide, on stalks four to six feet high. The soil best suited to Caladiums is a mixture of fibrous loam, leaf mold, peat and well-rotted cow or sheep manure in equal parts, with a sprinkling of sand added. The tubers should be potted at first in small pots and shifted into larger pots as they require it. But little water must be given to the roots till active growth commences, when, as the plants develop, they require an abundance. Humidity and warmth are necessary for their best development, but they should be shaded from the bright sunlight.

Each Doz.

Extra large.....	\$0.35	\$3.50
Large.....	.25	2.50
Medium.....	.15	1.50

Paeonias—(Herbaceous). Are among the most showy and useful of hardy plants. They are all hardy and admirably adapted to the climate of our most northern states, growing well in almost any situation or soil. We offer a splendid assortment. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS—*Continued*

Gladiolus—No flower has gained more rapidly in public favor than the Gladiolus; this could not well be otherwise, for, in addition to the great intrinsic merit of the flower, it is easy of cultivation and blooms the first season. Gladioli thrive in almost any good soil except a stiff clay, require full sunlight and are liable to injury only from rank manure. Plant the bulbs six to nine inches apart, the large ones four inches and the small ones two inches deep. Make an early planting of the smallest bulbs first as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm. Continue to plant at intervals of two weeks during the spring and early summer; in this way a succession of bloom may be had from mid-summer until frost. In autumn, before freezing, they should be dug up and the tops allowed to dry down, after which the dry tops, earth and old bulbs can be removed. Store in a cool, dry place, secure from frost, until spring. Doz., 25c; 100, \$1.50.

Tuberose—The flowers of this popular plant are waxy-white, double and exceedingly fragrant. They are useful in buttonhole bouquets, in large bouquets, or, as single specimens. A good way to grow Tuberoses is to fill five-inch pots half full of well-rotted cow manure and the remainder with good, rich, sandy soil. Plant the bulbs in this in April, water moderately and hasten growth by putting in a warm, light place. When weather has become warm, plunge the pots in the earth out of doors. They will usually flower before cold weather; if they do not, the pots can be brought in and bulbs will bloom in the house.

Double Dwarf Pearl—Extra large bulbs. Doz., 40c; 100, \$3.00.

Madeira Vine—Tuberous rooted climber with glossy green leaves and delightfully fragrant, white blossoms. Sometimes called Mignonette Vine. It is of rapid growth, and from a few tubers vines will be produced sufficient to cover one side of a cottage in a single season. The tubers are tender and must be protected from frost during winter. Lb., 20c.

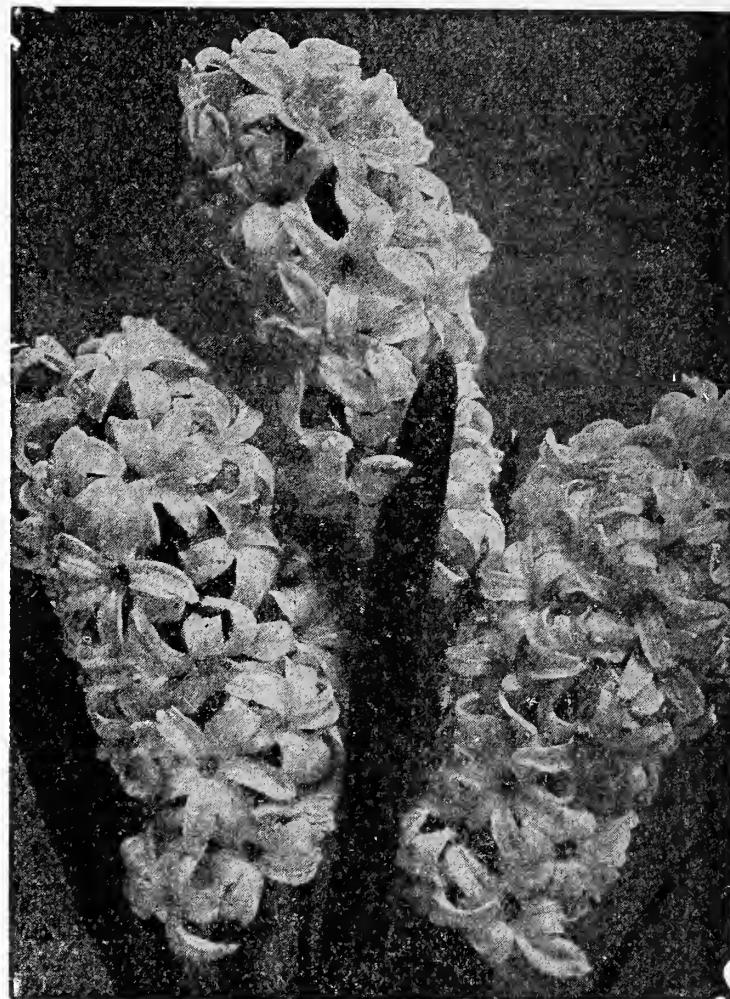
Moonflower—A plant that grows and blooms well with everyone. If planted out in rich ground, where it has full exposure to the sun, it will attain a height of 25 feet by the middle of October, blooming abundantly the entire season. The flowers are pure white, from five to six inches in diameter, emitting a rich, Jassamine odor at night. They begin to open about sundown, and close before noon the following day. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.70.

BULBS FOR AUTUMN PLANTING HYACINTHS

Hyacinths are the most popular of all spring bulbs; no other flower can take their place either for garden or house culture. Even with indifferent culture they give satisfactory results, and to careful treatment they respond delightfully.

DIRECTIONS

For Outdoor Culture—The ground should be well spaded and manured with rotted compost and bone meal. The bulbs may be planted almost any time in October or November until the ground is frozen solid. The perfection of the blossoms depends almost entirely upon the strength of the root formation; for that reason they should be planted



MASSIVE SPIKES OF THE HYACINTH

early enough to give ample time to be thoroughly rooted before it is time for them to start their growth. Before very severe weather comes on, cover the bed with straw, leaves or manure to protect them from the frost; this should be removed when danger from hard frost is past. Set the bulbs so that tops will be between four and five inches below the surface and four to six inches apart.

For House Culture—They should be planted about ninety days before the blossoms are wanted and should be kept in a dark place for several weeks until the roots grow and become firmly fixed in the soil; then they can be brought into the light and the top growth will commence. For soil, use rich loam, leaf mould and a little sand. Insert the bulb so that its top will be just below the surface and use five-inch pots for large bulbs. After they begin their growth water freely, especially after the blossom starts, being careful not to wet the blossom spikes. If cold coffee is used occasionally instead of water, it will often increase in intensity the coloring of the flowers.

For Culture in Glasses—When it is desired to grow hyacinths in water they should be placed so that the base of the bulb **merely touches the water**. The glasses should then be set in a cool dark place until filled with roots, then they may be brought into the light. A piece of charcoal about an inch in diameter placed in each glass will keep the water sweet. Give as much fresh air as possible at a temperature not over 60 degrees, until the spikes are developed. To put them at once into a room

HYACINTHS—*Cont'd.*

with a temperature of 70 degrees will cause them to flower prematurely.

We handle only the best choice large bulbs that will make fine flower spikes. Our prices are very low for the size and quality furnished. Prices: 3 for 25c; 70c per doz., postpaid.

Single Red	Double Red
Single White	Double White
Single Blue	Double Blue
Single Yellow	Double Yellow

TULIPS

Culture—The culture of tulips is the same as that of hyacinths, but the bulbs being smaller should not be planted so deep and should be planted from two to six inches apart. When grown indoors put six bulbs in a six-inch pot or pan. Set them away in a cool dark place for four or six weeks so that they get the proper root formation which is so essential to fine blooms. Tulips are perfectly hardy, so only a slight protection is required.

It is difficult to conceive of anything more brilliant in color than a bed of good tulips. Their great variety of color, intense brilliancy and beautiful shading make them universal favorites, and they can be cultivated easily, only requiring good common garden soil to grow them to perfection. There are no bulbs which make such a rich and gorgeous display of blossom with so little care and cultivation.

Our selection consists of the sorts which we consider the best. Prices: 35c per doz.; \$2.25 per 100, postpaid.

Early Single Varieties—

Artus—Fine bright red.

Belle Alliance—Scarlet.

Chrysolora—Large pure yellow.

Cottage Maid—White, bordered rosy pink.

Couleur Cardinal—Rich Cardinal red.

Kaiser Kroon—Bright red, margin golden yellow.

Pottebakker—White, scarlet and yellow.

Early Double Varieties—

Duke of York—Rose, white border.

Gloria Solis—Crimson, gold border.

La Candeur—Pure white.

Murillo—Light pink.

Imperator Rubrorum—Bright scarlet.

Tournesol—Red, yellow border.

Tea Rose—Apricot yellow.

NARCISSUS

There are no hardy bulbous plants which have more points of merit than the narcissus. They are perfectly hardy, growing and doing well in any and every position, sun or shade, moist or dry. They grow in the garden as well as in the house. Four bulbs set in a five-inch pot will give flowers and their delicate fragrance and beautiful colors will be an adornment to any home. Once planted outdoors they need no further attention. They multiply and give larger results each year. We import only the highest grade of bulbs.

Single Varieties—

Emperor—Immense rich yellow flowers. 45 per doz.; \$3.50 per 100, postpaid.

Golden Spur—Large rich yellow. 45c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100, postpaid.

Double Varieties—

Von Zion—Large yellow. 40c per doz.; \$3.25 per 100, postpaid.

Incomparable (Butter and Eggs)—Orange and yellow. 40c per doz.; \$3.25 per 100, postpaid.

PAPER WHITES

Beautiful free flowering, deliciously sweet-scented flowers of the easiest culture, suitable for forcing in soil or for growing in water the same way as the Chinese Sacred Lily. If planted in water or pots early in fall, can easily be brought to bloom by Christmas.

Paper White Grandiflora—Pure white, large flowers in clusters. 30c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100, postpaid.

CROCUS

Among the earliest to blossom in spring is this beautiful flower, lifting its head almost before the snow has disappeared. When planted in large groups the effect is very striking and the bulbs are now offered so cheap that their liberal use is justified. A desirable effect is produced by setting Crocuses here and there over the lawn. It is only necessary to lift the turf and insert the bulbs about two inches deep.

	Doz.	100
	Postpaid	Postpaid
Fine variegated and striped.....	\$0.15	\$1.00
Fine blue and purple shades.....	.15	1.00
Fine white.....	.15	1.25
Large yellow, mixed.....	.15	1.25
All colors, fine mixed.....	.15	1.00

Jul. Petersen Seed Co.:

My crop of Oyster Plants or Salsify have been very fine. I would recommend this strain to every gardener.

HY. HUESLING.

Our seeds are true to name and quality.

Write us for prices in large quantities.

Our seeds are sold only direct to customers.



FERTILIZERS FOR FARM, LAWN, GARDEN AND GREENHOUSE

This year our High Grade Fertilizers play a more important part in producing bumper crops than ever before. Labor which ordinarily is plentiful is now scarce, with wages practically doubled, and many farmers will have to confine themselves to a smaller area and do more intensive farming. Fortunately, the farmer can still use fertilizers at a profit—even a greater profit than before. A bushel of corn that in 1914 would buy fifty pounds will today buy seventy-five pounds of fertilizer.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

Do not plow in the fertilizer, but drill in at seeding time—or **broadcast**—and never mix the fertilizer with the seed.

To Wheat or Rye—Sow broadcast, in the usual manner, or a better way is to use drill, if you have one, at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds per acre.

To Corn—If sown broadcast, use 200 to 400 pounds per acre. If applied to hill, use about a tablespoonful to each hill, mixing it with the soil or scattering somewhat.

To Oats—Sow broadcast, 200 to 400 pounds per acre.

To Potatoes—Apply 300 to 400 pounds to the acre in the row, covering with a little earth, or sow broadcast.

To Grass—Apply broadcast 200 to 400 pounds to the acre, during the spring or fall; but a better plan is to sow it in the spring, after the frost is out of the ground.

To Buckwheat—200 to 400 pounds per acre.

To Turnips, Beets and Carrots—Should receive a dressing of 300 to 400 pounds to the acre.

To Onions—After the land is plowed and harrowed, apply about 300 pounds to the acre.

To Tomatoes—The usual plan of applying is to furnish each plant with a small handful mixed well with the earth, at transplanting time.

FERTILIZERS

		Per ton.
Champion Wheat and Corn Grower.....	2-12- 2	\$51.25
Special Grain Fertilizer.....	2-10- 2	49.50
Truck Fertilizer.....	3- 8- 1	48.25
Tomato Grower.....	3- 8-½	45.25
Ammoniated Bone Phosphate and Potash.....	2-10-½	40.50
Complete Fertilizer.....	1- 8- 1	35.50
Diamond "L" Grain Grower.....	2- 9- 0	36.50
Tankage and Bone Phosphate.....	1-12- 0	32.50
Raw Bone Meal Fertilizer.....	4½-23- 0	49.00

In less than 1,000 pound lots, add 10 cents per hundred.

In less than 500 pound lots, add 20 cents per hundred.

In single bags of 125 pounds each, add 35 cents per hundred.

SHEEP MANURE PULVERIZED

The pure natural manure is immediately effective, unequalled for mixing with the soil. Excellent for the flower or vegetable garden, potted plants, lawn, outdoor plants, shrubbery and small fruits.

Flower and Vegetable Garden—Spade up the ground about 6 or 8 inches deep. Scatter the sheep manure over the entire surface. Work thoroughly into the soil by harrowing or raking.

Potted Plants—Apply it dry and work it into the top soil, using 1 tablespoonful to a 6- or 8-inch pot; use every three or four weeks. Repotting plants, mix thoroughly 1 part sheep manure to 5 parts soil.

Old Lawns—Scatter the sheep manure over the entire surface, in early spring or fall, but be sure to keep the ground moist for a few days.

New Lawns—The soil should be plowed or spaded to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. Scatter the sheep manure over the entire surface. Harrow or rake in thoroughly and level the soil as desired. Sprinkle well with water and let stand 24 hours before seeding.

Outdoor Plants, Shrubbery and Small Fruits—Loosen the soil around the plants. Scatter the sheep manure over the entire surface. Work thoroughly into the soil.

Liquid Manure—Mix 1 pound sheep manure to 5 gallons water, applying the mixture direct to the soil, repeat once a week until the plant shows healthy growth, then apply once a month.

Amount of Sheep Manure to Use for a Given Space

1 pound will cover 4x 4 feet.
10 pounds will cover 11x11 feet.
100 pounds will cover 32x32 feet.
1000 pounds will cover 100x100 feet.

By express or freight, not prepaid, 1 lb., 10 cts; 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$1.35; 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Special prices on larger quantities and carload lots on request.

PURE BONE MEAL

Warranted pure. An excellent fertilizer for top dressing lawns, pastures and meadows, also in the vineyard and about fruit trees. It carries nitrogen and phosphoric acid, but no potash, and may be applied at any time of the year. It keeps on feeding the soil for fully 10 months. Use 400 to 600 pounds per acre. By express or freight, not prepaid, 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$2.85; 200 lbs., \$5.40; ton (2,000 lbs.), \$52.00.

SPRAYERS



LITTLE WONDER SPRAYER (Patented)

Directions—With this machine the various insecticide and fungicide remedies can be applied with the least expense of time, labor and money. It operates up or down equally as well, spraying until empty.

Made of tin. Price 60c each, postpaid 70c.

INSECTICIDES

"Horicum," The San Jose Scale Killer—For fall or spring use. Sulphur, lime, salt, in simple, effectual form. Use on apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, currants. Take one gallon of "Horicum" and add to it 16 to 20 gallons of water, then spray your trees when the leaves fall off. You can make this just as strong as you wish; wherever it hits a scale or lodges no scale can live, but it is easy to make any insecticide so strong that damage may be done to vegetation; a little care-

INSECTICIDES—*Cont'd.*

lessness in spraying, the use of improper solutions or unfavorable weather conditions at the time of making applications may allow the survival of the scale in sufficient numbers to result later in the season in their settling in considerable numbers upon the fruit.

This "Horicum" is more than the simple sulphur wash; it carries with it adhesiveness and color as a defensive coat for some time to come, and is strong. Per gal., \$1.75.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap for plants and animals

—The best insecticide in and outdoors for non-leaf-eating pests on plants, shrubs and trees, and for vermin on sheep, cattle, dogs and horses. A 10c cake makes $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of solution, which, when applied, will effectually destroy sucking insects as aphis, black and green mealy bug, red spider, etc. It will not injure the tenderest growth, but acts rather as a fertilizer. Price, per cake, postpaid, 15c.



Nikoteen—Nikoteen liquid is a strong solution of nicotine, and is used for **fumigation or spraying**.

Fumigation is preferred for greenhouses and conservatories because it is the least troublesome and most convenient.

Spraying is used mostly for outdoor work and also under glass. One part of Nikoteen to 500 parts of water is a sufficiently strong spraying solution for most all insects, such as plant louse, aphis, grapevine hopper, rose leaf hopper, cucumber beetle and melon louse. Prices: $1\frac{3}{4}$ -oz. bottles, 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 85c; 1 pint, \$1.50.



Hammond's Slug Shot — Used from ocean to ocean. A light, composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by a duster, bellows, or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable in killing currant worms, potato bugs, cabbage worms, chicken lice, slugs, sow bugs, etc.; it is also strongly impregnated with fungicides which surely aids the prevention of blights. It has been used freely on every

vegetable that grows in our latitude. To eat Hammond's Slug Shot in quantity to do harm to either man or animal is not practicable, for it is in no sense an edible compound. So far as feeding chickens, pigs or cows with refuse heads of cabbage on which Hammond's Slug Shot was applied, it has been done for years with impunity. No poisonous matter can be absorbed into the leaf or into the fruit. 1-lb. cartons, 15c; postpaid, 25c; 5 lb. pkg., 45c; postpaid, 60c.

Whale Oil Soap—Is an excellent wash for plants and trees where insects and eggs affect the bark and for smearing on the trunks of trees to prevent worms, etc., from crawling up. Prices: Per lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. If by mail add 5c per lb.

Paris Green—For killing insects. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 85c.

Tobacco Dust—For killing insects and parasites. Lb., 10c.

White Hellebore—For destroying berry insects, cabbage worms. Pkg., 10c.

CREMOLINE

ABSOLUTELY SAFE AND SURE.

REASONABLE IN PRICE AND UNRIValed IN MERIT.

NON-INJURIOUS AND NON-EXPLOSIVE.

Instantly kills all insects on foliage in the field, garden or orchard; also Roaches, Spiders and Ants. Best disinfectant known.

CREMOLINE DIP

KILLS TICKS, LICE, FLEAS, GRUBS, SCREW WORMS, MAGGOTS, ETC.

Cures Scab, Mange and all diseases of the skin.

Prevents Cholera, and has no equal as a destroyer of Intestinal Worms and Parasites.

Unequaled for Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and Poultry.

A copy of our valuable handbook free.

Prices: 1 qt., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., 95c; 1 gal., \$1.65; 5 gal., \$6.85; 10 gal., \$11.00.

CONDITION POWDERS

For many years we have handled Condition and Poultry Powders, and we have found the following to be good and reliable brands.

Dr. Le Gear's, for horses, cattle and hogs; 30c and 60c packages.

Magic, for horses, cattle and hogs; 30c and 60c packages.

Magic, for horses, cattle and hogs; 12-lb. bags, 90c.

Monarch, for horses, cattle and hogs; 30c.

Monarch, for horses, cattle and hogs; in cans, \$1.20.

Pratt's, for horses, cattle and hogs; 30c and 60c packages.

Pratt's, for horses, cattle and hogs; in 12-lb. bags, 90c.

GRIT

Oyster Shell, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Mica Crystal, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Mica Star, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

Mica Crysco, \$1.65 per 100 lbs.

Clam Shell, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

LICE KILLER

For Poultry and Plants.

We give only the best Lice Killers, which we know have been tried out and have proven successful. Directions with each package.

Pratt's, 1-lb. package, 25c.

Le Gear's, 1-lb. package, 25c.

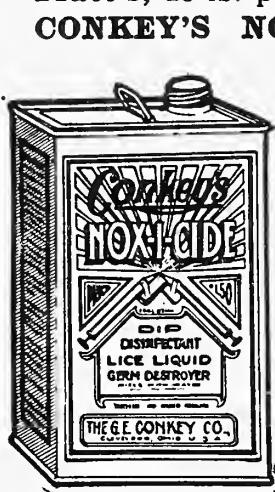
Lee's, fluid; 1-qt. can, 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., 60c; 1 gal., \$1.00.





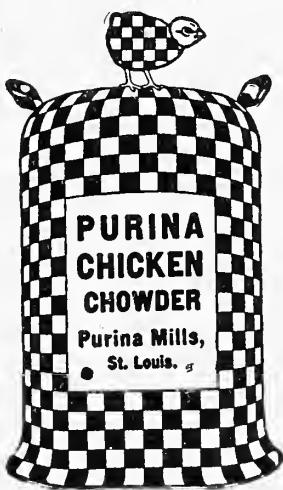
POULTRY POWDER

Dr. Le Gear's, for poultry; 30c and 50c pkgs.
Magic, for poultry; 30c pkgs.
Pratt's, for poultry; 30c and 60c pkgs.
Pratt's, 25-lb. pails, \$3.00.



CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE (Formerly called Taroline)—This is the poultryman's best friend. The majority of dangerous poultry diseases may be traced to the presence of germs which thrive unless a soluble disinfectant, deodorant and germ destroyer is used. Conkey's Nox-i-cide mixes with water, one gallon making 101 gallons of ready-to-use liquid. Price: 1 pt., 40c; 1 qt., 70c; 2 qts., \$1.00.

CHICKEN CHOWDER



Is a dry mash composed of cornmeal, bran, middlings, charcoal, linseed meal, alfalfa meal and granulated meat.

When hens eat Chicken Chowder they just can't help laying.

The more your hens eat the more eggs they will lay. Keep your hopper full and before your hens **ALL THE TIME**.

IF CHICKEN CHOWDER WON'T MAKE YOUR HENS LAY THEY MUST BE ROOSTERS.

8 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. for 45c; 20 lbs., for \$1.00; 100-lb. sack for \$4.00.

CRY-S-CO GRIT AND SHELL PRODUCER

99% Pure Carbonate of Lime



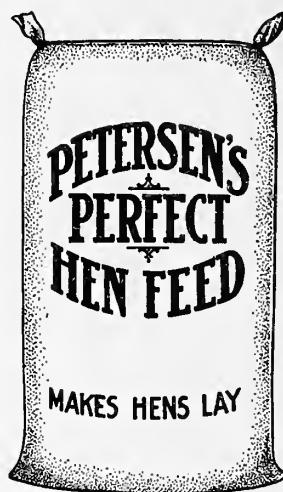
It is the petrified shell formation containing 99% pure carbonate of lime which makes hard eggshells and increases the hen's laying power. Being cubical in form, it makes a perfect grinder, digesting the hen's food. Without an equal as a shell maker and grit combined.

5 lbs., 15c; 10 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$1.50.

Write for dealers' prices in quantities.

"What the Hen Picks Up in Crys-Co Must Come Out Again—In Eggs."

POULTRY FEEDS



You be the judge—a magnifying glass tells the tale. Take a handful of OUR Poultry Feed from the bag and examine it under a powerful magnifying glass. Note how the quality shows up. Not one particle of grit, fire-burnt wheat, or waste matter of any kind. That's why Our Poultry Feeds are the most economical for you to use. You do not pay grain prices for waste and grit.

Price, \$3.90 per 100-lb. bag.

OTHER CHICKEN, PIGEON AND BIRD FOOD

Corn, \$1.90 bu.

Cracked Corn, \$1.95 bu.

Coarse Corn Meal (for little chicks), \$4.60 per 100 lbs.

Corn Meal, \$4.75 per 100 lbs.

Kaffir Corn, \$4.65 per 100 lbs.

Millet, \$4.85 per 100 lbs.

Hemp Seed, \$7.50 per 100 lbs.

Rape Seed (Domestic), \$7.00 per 100 lbs.

Rape Seed (Imported), \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

Canary Seed, \$25.00 per 100 lbs.

Canada Peas, \$8.50 per 100 lbs.

Vetches, \$15.00 per 100 lbs.

Prices for large quantities on application.

PETERSEN'S CELEBRATED CHICK FOOD

This food for young chicks is composed only of sound, wholesome grain, carefully selected and is mixed in such quantities that it will meet all the requirements of the small chick. Contains no shell or grit. Price: 4 lbs., 25c; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., 45c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT CHICK FEED

This feed is recommended by many authorities on poultry as the best feed to start little chicks, because it contains no corn, and therefore causes no bowel trouble which is so prevalent among little chicks. "You hatch the chicks—Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed will raise them. Costs more per pound—less per chick." Price: 1b., 10c; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

BABY CHICK FOOD



A perfect food for young chicks, geese, ducks and turkeys. A food that lays the foundation required to make sturdy, vigorous, healthy chicks and bring the greatest number to maturity. It contains muscle and bone builders and mild digestive tonics which prevent intestinal disorders.

Price per 3-lb. pkg., 30c.



MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. Henry's Cholera Cure, for chickens; 50c per bottle.

Dr. Le Gear's Worm Remedy, 50c per pkg.

Dr. Le Gear's Horse Colic Cure, 50c per bottle.

Pratts' Healing Powder, 25c per can.

Pratts' Animal Regulator, 25c per pkg.

Dr. Le Gear's Disinfectant, 50c per can.

Pratt's Harness Soap, 15c per cake.

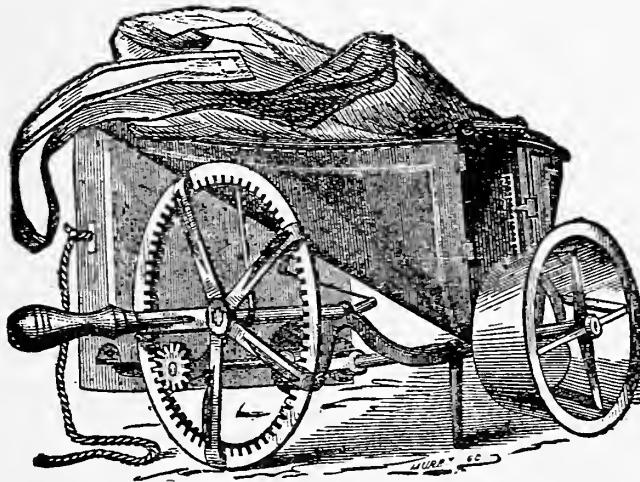
Meat Scraps for Poultry; 3 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$6.10.

Crushed Bone for Poultry; 3 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Charcoal for Poultry; 3 lbs., 15c; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

Calf Meal; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.50.

SEEDERS



Cahoon—For sowing wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grass seed, rice, flax, etc. Sows from 4 to 8 acres per hour at an ordinary walking gait, throwing out wheat about 40 feet wide. Strong, light and easy-running. Price, each, \$4.50.

Cyclone—Sows all kinds of seeds and grain; throws the seed in same manner as the fiddle-bow, but being geared, will throw it more evenly. Price, each, \$2.00.

Lightning—This sower surpasses all others on account of its simplicity, accuracy and the evenness with which the seed can be sown. The wind has absolutely no effect on this machine, and the seed can be thrown 30 to 40 ft.

This seeder will be sent by mail upon receipt of \$1.00.

Price, at store, 90c.

Champion Broadcast, or Fiddle-Bow, Seeder—Strong, light and easy running; steel bow, with swing movement. Weight, 4 lbs. Price, each, \$1.75.

Little Wonder—This machine is a marvel in simplicity and durability, and is a reliable and serviceable sower. It is similar to the Little Giant No. 3, only smaller. Weight, 4 pounds. Price, \$1.75.

Wagon-Box Seeder—We highly recommend these as first-class end-gate seeders. They will sow wheat, barley, oats, flax—in fact, all kinds of grains and seeds. Can also be used for spreading fertilizer. Weight, 93 pounds. Price, each, \$13.50.

SIEVES, OR RIDDLES

Oats Riddles, bright wire. Each, 50c.

Corn Riddles, bright wire. Each, 60c.

Onion Riddles, bright wire. Each, 75c.

HORSE COVERS

66 inches wide to hame

Plain white horse covers, 13-oz. duck. Each, \$4.70.

Plain white horse covers, 15-oz. duck. Each, \$6.00.

WAGON COVERS

7x12. 12-oz., used over small spring wagon. Double filling, \$6.00; single filling, \$6.40.

10x13. 12-oz., used over farm wagon with bows. Double filling, \$8.60; single filling, \$9.50.

10x14. 12-oz., used over farm wagon with bows. Double filling, \$9.10; single filling, \$10.00.

12x16. 12-oz. Double filling, \$12.75; single filling, \$14.50.

Wagon covers are cut with the widths running the long way, with shed seams and have $\frac{1}{4}$ inch draw ropes in each end. Canvas loops on side.

We can furnish any size wagon cover or paulin at factory prices.

Write for particulars.

THE CLIPPER

GRAIN, SEED AND BEAN CLEANER

The Leading and Only Hand Air Cleaner Made.

No. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hand-Power Grain and Seed Cleaner—Capacity, market wheat, 40 bushels per hour; clover seed, 12 bushels per hour.

Size of screens, 19x30 inches. One wire and nine perforated zinc screens equipped with spreading boards furnished with each cleaner.

Shipping weight, 150 lbs.

Price f. o. b. St. Louis, \$26.00.

No. 2 Hand-Power Seed Cleaner—This mill is equipped with 10 screens for cleaning seeds. For additional \$5.00 we will include set of four sieves, which will clean grain.

Shipping weight, 200 lbs.

Price, f. o. b. St. Louis, \$35.00.

TWINE

Jute Twine.

For tying up vines, etc., 2-ply. Lb., 25c.

Cotton Twine.

Mound City, 4-ply, in 5-lb. bags.....	Bag, \$3.25
Arrow, 4-ply, in 5-lb. bags.....	Bag, 3.20
Derby, 4-ply, 5-lb., bags.....	Bag, 3.20
Railroad, 3-ply, in 5-lb. bags.....	Bag, 3.10

Binder Twine.

We handle only the best binder twine and guarantee it to give satisfaction.

Sisal, 500 ft. to the pound.

Standard, 500 ft. to the pound.

Manila, 600 ft. to the pound.

Manila, pure, 650 ft. to the pound.

Rope

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MARCH—**Sow in Hotbed**—Early Beet, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Eggplant, Kohl-Rabi, Lettuce, Melon, Parsley, Pepper, Onions, Radish, Tomato, Herbs.

Sow in Open Ground—Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Carrot, Cress, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Early Turnip, Onion Sets.

APRIL—**Sow in Hotbed**—Cucumber, Eggplant, Melon, Pepper, Tomato. **Sow in Open Ground**—Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Cress, Endive, Kale, Kohl-Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melons, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Tomato, Turnip, Sage, Herbs, Onion Sets.

MAY—**Sow in Open Ground**—Artichoke, Asparagus, English Beans, Pole Beans, Bush Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohl-Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melon, Okra, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Turnip, Herbs.

JUNE—**Sow in Open Ground**—Bush Beans, Lima Beans, Pole Beans, Beet, Carrot, Cabbage, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohl-Rabi, Lettuce, Melon, Okra, Peas, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Turnip, Rutabaga.

JULY—**Sow in Open Ground**—Bush Beans, Beet, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Corn Salad, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Gherkin, Kale, Kohl-Rabi, Lettuce, Okra, Early Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Turnip, Rutabaga.

AUGUST—**Sow in Open Ground**—Bush Beans, Corn Salad, Cucumber, Endive, Lettuce, Early Peas, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Turnip. **Plant** Winter Onions.

SEPTEMBER—**Sow in Open Ground**—Cabbage or Cauliflower in Cold Frames, Corn Salad, Cress, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip. **Plant** Winter Onions.

OCTOBER—**Sow in Open Ground**—Corn Salad, Cress, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Spinach. **Plant** Hyacinth, Tulips, Narcissus and other Dutch Bulbs in open ground, pots or glasses.

NOVEMBER—**Sow in Open Ground**—**Plant** Hyacinth, Tulip, Narcissus and other Dutch Bulbs in open ground, pots or glasses.

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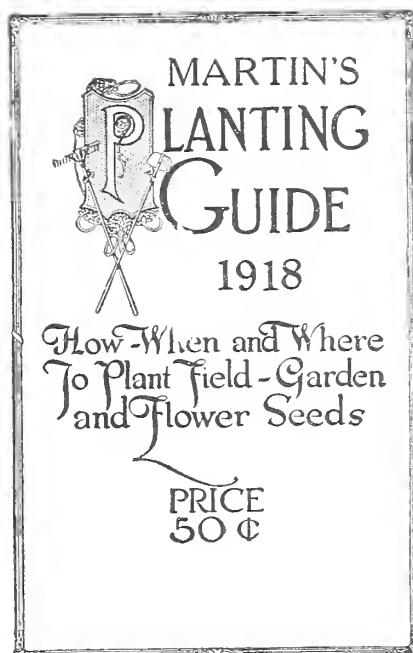
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